The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. VI NO. 55 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1918. TWO ANNAS

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,

Managar.

Alice Buildings,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE

THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured do not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

F. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Jobore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about.. 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security. Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

CRUSADE

AGAINST

CONSUMPTION.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS.

At the request of numerous sufferers, I am EXTENDING MY VISIT till March 5th.

FREE INTERVIEWS.

FRIDAY and MONDAY, 8 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

Other days by appointment only.

Remember my uncle was an eminent Doctor, M.D., in England and that I am the only man in Bombay who can PROVE that he cures Consumption in all stages.

REV. G. R. WALTERS

M.L.L.L.D., B.A.T.C.D.,

Batliboi Building,

Cirrus Avenue, near Reynolds Rd.

BYCULLA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

'The Silk you have been admiring!

(1) 'YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE
(3) 'YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Swiss allovers, waist coat braids, art silk embroidered nets, bretonne nets, silk braids, trimmings, laces, beadings and edgings, cotton and tarchon laces, leather cloth, etc., etc.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters the following goods landed damaged by ex. s.s. "Culna" 61 packages consisting of leather cloth, Swiss allovers, waist coat braids, art silk embroidered nets, bretonne, nets, art silk braids, trimings, laces, beadings and edgings, cotton laces, art silk and cotton laces, torchon laces, cotton beadings, etc., etc.

A.H.A. No. 18/19—2 cases handkerchiefs.
A.H.S. No. 5—1 case bonnets, shawls etc.
M.H.A. and Co. No. 433, 436 and 437—3 cases piece-goods.
M.H.A. & Co. No. 445, 447—2 cases hats.
Haji No. 3659/50—2 cases Heezeline snow.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BORAH MUSJID LANE KNOWN AS JEEJEEBHOY LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for Bai Maneckbai, widow and sole executrix of Dhunjibhai Kikabhai Gamdevia alias Hotelwala, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 5th March, 1918 at 4-30 p.m. on the premises the following valuable property. Any private offers for the sale of the said property may be made in writing to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned before the date of sale.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Borah Musjid Lane known as Jeejeebhoy Lane within the Fort, in the town and island and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts being the same little more or less and Collector's Old No. 52, New No 452. Old Survey No. 733 and 734 and New Survey No. 8801 and 8802 and bearing A Ward No. 2528, Street No. 13-15 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East property formerly of Dinsha Shapurji Karani now of Sorabji Jamshedji Bottlewala, on or towards the West by the property of Navazbai and Awabai, on or towards the North by Borah Musjid Street and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta at their office at 29, Churchgate Street Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER TUBES.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Esaabhai Abdul Hoosein and Co., of Nagdevi Street, Bombay:—

12 cases Japanese copper tubes each 16 ft. long Ex. s.s. "Malay Maru."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS PROPERTY WILL NOW BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND, AT PAREL TANK ROAD EITHER IN ONE LOT OR IN SEPARATE PLOTS.

Suit No. 306 of 1913.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq the Receiver hereon Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, sell by public auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following valuable piece of land either in one lot, or in separate plots:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, newly assessed, situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the town and island of Bombay containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 37, Collector's New No. 16577, New Survey No. 283-24.23, and another piece of freehold vacant land, forming part of the same Survey Number admeasuring five thousand square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1-2423, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia on or towards the East by the Hindu cemetery on or towards the North by the road leading to Hindu cemetery divided into 19 different plots of different areas as described hereunder, and more particularly marked out and delineated on the plan, which is opened for inspection at the Office of the Auctioneers, and the attorneys for the Vendor.

PLOTS IN SEPARATE LOTS.

Plot No. 1 1026-66 square yards.
Plot No. 2 942-66 square yards.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd)

Plot No. 3 928-92 square yards.
Plot No. 4 804-02 square yards.
Plot No. 5 751-09 square yards.
Plot No. 6 725-76 square yards.
Plot No. 7 552-76 square yards.
Plot No. 8 660-89 square yards.
Plot No. 9 660-89 square yards.
Plot No. 10 709-06 square yards.
Plot No. 11 808-85 square yards.
Plot No. 12 1274-34 square yards.
Plot No. 13 1002-78 square yards.
Plot No. 14 670-73 square yards.
Plot No. 15 660-89 square yards.
Plot No. 16 560-89 square yards.
Plot No. 17 588-13 square yards.
Plot No. 18 701-49 square yards.
Plot No. 19 761-11 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors at "Cooks" Building, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CULTIVATING LANDS, CUTTING GRASS, CATCHING FISH ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Tardeo Flat Chowki, on MONDAY, the 18th instant at 8-30 a.m. (B.T.) the several rights mentioned hereunder:—

13 rights of cutting grass (10 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months), from the Old Sonapur ground, at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road, Health Camp, Main Drain, between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, Old Hindu Cemetery to north of Clerk Road and from Old Mogul Cemetery on the south of Clerk Road.

(1) Right of catching fish from water canal, on Municipal ground at Coorla for one year.

(1) Right of drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the burial ground, at Haines Road, for one year.

(10) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year, at as many different places, such as Coorla, Sion, Mahim and Worlee reclamation grounds, ground at Arthur Road, with right to take water from tank as well as pieces of land at Sewri, De Lisle Road, adjoining the Sheep Market and 3 different plots at Tardeo.

Rights of the Water Works Department, Cutting Grass from the slopes of the Bhandarwada Reservoirs and Malabar Hill Reservoirs and fishing and planting singodas in Naigaum Tank.

Right of the Executive Engineer Department cutting grass and gathering fruits from the ground at Warli Hill.

For details and conditions of sale of the above rights, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or to the Deputy Health Officer, G. Ward, in his Office, near the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Station or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 5th March, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 DRUMS OF BLEACHING POWDER.

By order of the Bank concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 7th day of March, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the godown of Messrs. Jina & Co., in the Leheri Building at Sandhurst Road.

100 drums of Bleaching Powder.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND LAND IN ARAB LANE, GRANT ROAD NEAR MR. JASSAWALA'S BUNGALOW.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Ahmed Joonas Haji Abdul Rehman, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 24th March, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or chawl or range of buildings, situate on the western side of Grant Road Cross Lane or Grant Road No. 1 (Arab Lane) in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 721-1-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 47 and Survey No. 6923 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 2476 Street No. 8-10, Street Falkland Road and bounded on the east by the aforesaid Grant Road Cross Lane on the west by the Salt Batty ground of the charitable temple belonging to Ramrutton Sakharam, on the north by the property of Lalji Khimji and on the south by the property of Rattonji Maneckji.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Attorneys for the owner at their office No. 123 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

N.B.—Private offers will be received by Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th March, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 8 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL-KNOWN FINANCIERS of Bombay wish to capitalise a Fruit Canning Industry in India on a large scale. Any experts in this line may apply soon, stating terms and previous experience, etc., to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2862

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart TYPIST for an Attorneys' Office. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 905, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2890

WANTED—For a Mercantile Firm in Ceylon, JUNIOR EUROPEAN, ASSISTANT, State age, experience, etc., to CLARK YOUNG & Co., Colombo. 2888

WANTED—A 2ND CLASS MARINE ENGINEER with Board of Trade Certificate for outstation steamers. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2889

WANTED—A SMART CORRESPONDENT CLERK with good handwriting with copies of testimonials. Salary Rs. 80. Parsi preferred. Apply to Box No. 903, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2878

LINO OPERATORS.—WANTED good, quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED FOR BURMA—Experienced ENGINEER, able to erect and manage caustic soda and paper pulp plants. Apply to Box No. 876, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2760

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A good children's NURSE and AYAHS, of any nationality. Must be patient, kind and experienced. Apply to Mrs. SARABHAI, Maldon House, 35, New Marine Lines, Bombay. 2861

BILLIARD MARKER—One who can look after table, tip cues, and act as waiter between games. Wages Rs. 20 and gratuities, per month. Apply PRESIDENT SERGT'S. MESS, 34th General Hospital, Deolali, with certificates from previous employers. 2880

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG and energetic GUJARATI WANTS TUITIONS in Poona. Apply for particulars to C. K. DESAI, Engineering College Hostel, Poona. 2793

WANTED.

WANTED TO SELL—Two steam LORRIES, quite in working order, any reasonable offer entertained. Apply N. R. NAZIR, No. 5, Dalal Street, Fort. 2801

WANTED—AT ONCE—A number of new or secondhand TENTS of about 80 pounds. Apply with full particulars to GENERAL MANAGER, Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2872

WANTED.

A gentleman of good repute and standing, desires to hear agency proposals from Manufacturers (mills, factories, etc.), Merchants from abroad and here. Good Banking references given. Apply Box No. 906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2231

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A complete set of Oil Mill or its parts. Write with full particulars to Box No. 888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2324

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR—Write for our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

FOR SALE—9 H.P. OIL ENGINE, 3½ H.P., MOTOR CYCLE with side car, 10 H.P. GAS ENGINE, 2 H.P. MOTOR A. C. and ELECTRIC FANS. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum. 2879

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is Sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay. 1

TO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

FOR SALE—(1) DARK CHEST C. B. MARE, a perfect Hunter. (2) ROAN ARAB, 4 Years. Very quiet and thoroughly broken to saddle. Both horses sold, as owner leaving Bombay on military duty. (3) BAY WALER MARE, broken to saddle and harness. Apply Box No. 892, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2845

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Moroccos, Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or to our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2693.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—For season furnished BUNGALOW, No. 1, Mary Land, Matheran, close to Bazaar and Station. Apply ADAMJI EBRAHIMJI GODIWALLA, Coorla. 2881

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

WANTED—An experienced L. M. & S. or M.B.B.S., for the Akalkot State. Pay Rs. 200 to Rs. 275. Private practice allowed Free quarters. Apply with testimonials immediately to—

HYAM S ISRAEL,
State Karbhari, Akalkot.

Akalkot, 28th February, 1918. 2836

S. S. "NANKIN"

ARRIVED ON THE 3RD INST.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take delivery of their Cargo as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay. 2885

THE GOKULDASS BALLABHDASS COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

JUBBULPORE.

(In voluntary liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the date fixed for the sale of the Gokuldass Ballabhdass Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, Jubbulpore, in voluntary liquidation has been extended from the 4th March to the last week in March at which time all offers that have been received will be considered and the sale finally concluded. OFFICE ASSISTANT TO THE LIQUIDATORS, G. B. Mills, Jubbulpore. 2884

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Maha Shivratri) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th March, 1918. 2883

NOTICE.

FOLLOWING COTTON GINNING FACTORIES of the Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld., are available for sale or for lease for the year ending 30-6-1919. Offers should reach the undersigned as early as possible.

Tandoadam (Sindh) factory.—Containing 40 single Roller gins by Platt Brothers complete with Engine, Boiler, Chimney and Buildings, Land freehold factory in excellent condition.

Nagibabad (U. P.—Containing 40 single Roller Gins by Platt Brothers with Engine Boiler, Chimney, Dynamo, etc., 40 Oil Kohloos with their all parts and gearing W. I. Tanks for oil kakes and one Colaba baling press, one stone mill for flour 3in. diameter, complete with buildings and factory in excellent condition.

Nawabshah (Sind).—Containing 37 single Roller Gins by Platt Brothers Engine, Boiler, Chimney, etc., Buildings complete. Land freehold factory in excellent condition.

For further particulars please apply:

The MANAGING AGENT,
Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.,
Lahore.

2882

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in accordance with the specifications, which can be had from the Store-Keeper will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 12th March, 1918, for each or any of the following items for the year April 1st, 1918, to March 31st, 1919:—

1. Pipes and Pipe fittings.
2. Stores of all kinds.
3. Chimneys
4. Glass and Tin sheets.
5. Leather covers and Indian made papers.
6. Cotton waste.
7. Bamboo Baskets.
8. Carting of coal.
9. Carting of earth, debris, rubbish and mud.
10. Carting of kankar and road metal
11. Ground kankar lime
12. Kankar.
13. Road metal.
14. All kinds of wood scantlings, planks, rafters, bamboos etc.
15. Iron and steel and articles made thereof.
16. Bricks
17. Cement.
18. Cylinder Oil.

(Sd.) A. MASTER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office.
Stores-Department.
Ahmedabad, 2nd March, 1918. 2881

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 121 of 1915.

KHIMJI DAYAL & ORS. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MEGHJI VALLABHDAS ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court, AT THE PREMISES ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF MARCH 1918, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in:

All that piece or parcel of Government tok land or ground held under a Lease bearing date the 23rd day of January, 1909, between Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Kadwan and others and Khimji Dayal and others together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate at Sewree in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3585 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 10, 182, 184, and 238 New Nos. 14374, 14382 14452, and 14471, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 1/2381, 1/2397 and 1/2408 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 1119 (1), (2) 1120-1121-1122-1123-1125 (2), (1285), 1286 (1), 1286 (2), 1287 (1), 1287 (2) and 1288-(1) (3) (4) and Street Nos. 47, 47A-47B-48-49-50-51-214-214A 215, 215A, 216-216B 216C and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East party by Canary Battery Road partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim and of B. K. Shroff on or towards the West by the properties of Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia and Messrs. Tata and Sons, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Musa partly by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and on or towards the South by the Property of Messrs. Tata and Sons and partly by the Sewree New Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the 1st and 2nd plaintiffs abovenamed at Hornby Road, Albert Buildings Fort, Bombay

Dated, this 2nd day of February, 1918.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

2238

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY granted by our client HAJI MAHOMED HAJI JACKARIAH, of Calcutta, carrying on business in Calcutta, Bombay and elsewhere in the name of Haji Jackariah Hajee Jan Mahomed & Co. to Haroon Hasum on the 23rd day March 1914 has been revoked.

PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys-at-Law.

Dated, Bombay 28th Feb. 1918. 2785

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1308 of 1912.

PIRAN HASAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus

(1) Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Fateli; (2) Ismail Hussein Fateli; (3) Ahmed Jamal; (4) Abdul Shakur Shaikh Buland; (5) Oomer Ahmed, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, the first three residing at Nagdevi Street and the last two at Hoosein Khan Khalifa Street, without the Fort of Bombay; (6) Abdul Majid Valimahomed and (7) Lal Mahomed Noor Mahomed, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Butcher Street on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Surti Section of the Kasai Moholla, Gao Kasai Jamat (including Broachis, Randeris and Ahmedabadis) save and except the defendants 1 to 5; (8) Fatan Karimat and (9) Nuroo Madari, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Butcher Street, on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Khambatti section of the Kasai Moholla, Gao Kasai Jamat; (10) Abdul Rehman Ebrahimji and (11) Dada Mohidin, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Gavli Moholla, on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Deccani section of the Kasai Moholla, Gao Kasai Jamat; (12) Ebrahim Esmail and (13) Rukhundin Mahomed Saheb, both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Butcher Street, on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Gulberga section of the Kasai Moholla, Gao Kasai Jamat; (14) Abdul Rehman Sultan and (15) Hussein bin Alli Patel, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Gavli Moholla, on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Malik section of the Kasai Moholla, Gao Kasai Jamat; (16) Yusuf Mahjoola and (17) Mahomedkhan Ebrahim Khan, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, the former residing at Chakla and the latter at Bengalpoora Street, on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Pathan section of the Kasai Moholla, Gao Kasai Jamat; (18) The Hon. the Advocate-General of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order herein dated the 22nd day of November, 1917, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Civil Procedure Code, that the plaintiff herein has instituted this suit in this Honourable Court, against the defendants, above-named on the 12th day of December, 1912, praying that the plaintiff may be declared that he is the duly elected Muttavali of the Mosque, known as the Kasai Moholla Mosque and that the 1st and 2nd defendants as Patels of the Jamat have no right whatsoever to appoint Muttavalis of the said Kasai Moholla Mosque, or to convene any meeting for the purpose of such appointment that the defendants 1 to 5 and each of them may be restrained by an injunction of this Honourable Court from interfering with the plaintiff's management of the said Mosque and its properties and for interim injunction receiver and costs.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1918.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Actg. Prothonotary.

P.S.—No date has been fixed for the hearing of the suit as only a scheme is to be framed for the management of the Mosque.

2893

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ASANMAL CHANDAMAL SATA, late of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, a widower and a Milkman, residing at Karachi at the time of his death ..... Deceased.

LILARAM CHANDUMAL SATA, of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, a Milkman, residing at Dhobi Talao, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 25th day of February, 1918.

(Sd) MESSRS. KHARAS AND Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

886

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES BLACK SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

3 bales 150 pieces black shirtings No. 7035 weight 6½ lbs.

7 bales 409 pieces black shirtings No. 6035 weighing 6 lbs.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th March 1918.

AMUSEMENTS,

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents the
BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
The latest Comedy success
"GENERAL POST"
From the Haymarket Theatre
Prices as usual. **Plan at ROSE & Co.,**

To-night at 6-30 p.m.
The most famous of the Pathe Serial Films
"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

To-night & every night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

THIRD INSTALMENT
Episodes 7 & 8
OF
The Great Universal Serial
THE GRAY GHOST
WITH
A two-reel Military L-KO Comedy
AND
Universal Screen Magazine
Rates Rs. 2 to As. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS OF 2
Present Topical Revue
At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p. m.
GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

THE
GAIETY REVUE CO.
Presents
Melbourne's latest Revue
VERY WELL—TANKS
SHOWING
AEROPLANE BOMBARDMENT,
A Full size Tank in Action etc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7th
Melbourne's Latest Novelty
A PARSEE BURLESQUE
EAST LYNNE
In 2 acts and 8 Scenes

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF NEW PICTURES.
VIOLET MERSEREAN
IN A DUAL ROLE
"SUSAN'S GENTLEMAN"
A Superb Society Drama, in which a fascinating widow, in seeking vengeance on a gentleman, who had discarded her, accidently ruins an innocent youth. But his fiancee rescues him and the story ends happily for the lovers.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE REMARRIED"
a highly entertaining comic.
THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.
Showing:—"The Contemptibles." Daylight Kinema, France Combats Submarine Menace, Famous Australian Band, Entry of the Allies into Jerusalem, Etc.

Price:—Re. 1/8, 1, Annas 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-night.
THE YOUNGEST STAR OF THE WORLD
Baby Marie Osbourne
OR
Little Mary Sunshine

IN "TEARS AND SMILES"
A Pathe Gold Rooster in 5 acts. Nothing better has yet been done by Baby Marie
Do not miss it.
Pathe's Animated History of the Great War.
CHAPTER I. PART 2.
"HYPNOTIC POWER"
An amusing Comedy by WIFFLES, one of his latest.
PATHE'S GAZETTE—The Finest News—Film of the world.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.
***Time*—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.**
PRICES AS USUAL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

Read the stories in the "Times of India"

This Week Fifth and Sixth Episodes.

"THE CRISIS" & "ON THE PRECIPICE"

BRING YOUR LITTLE DARLINGS

with you, any show this evening, at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

and we assure you they will immensely enjoy the extraordinarily fine acting of two little urchins (4 and 8 years old) in the grandest and noblest of serials

"JUDEX"

The manner in which these two Baby Stars enact their respective roles fills you with admiration, love and reverence for them.

It is a treat—an experience of a life-time!

Let your kids watch this Smartest and Sweetest pair of "little vagabonds" doing wonders on the Screen.

Don't you, too, waste this supreme Opportunity!

"JUDEX" is the furore all over Bombay, these last 3 days.

The opening Chapters (5000 feet), now running, will fix you up for the rest of the Serial,—we guarantee you!

Tremendous crowds have enthusiastically cheered on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, every reel of this marvellous epoch-making Photo-play.

Come! You cannot afford to miss it!

Razors, Scissors, Surgical Instruments etc.

SHARPENED, RESET AND REPAIRED

Workmanship guaranteed.

KEEN EDGE COMPANY.

Cutlers and surgical Instruments Repairers.

Head office & works, Sankli St., Byculla, BOMBAY.

Branch Office: 275 Hornby Rd. BOMBAY.

Opp.—Lawrence & Mayo.

GILLESPIE'S

MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL

LAMINGTON ROAD

Chowpatti.

Motor driving and its working taught under the direct supervision of Mr. Gillespie, the Proprietor the Originator and Founder of systamatic motor training in this city, and who has now severed all connections with other schools in Bombay.

Alleged Favouritism

N

Government Con racts

A Reprint of the articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" together with the full text of Mr. K A Peerbhoy's Statements before the Industrial Commission.

PRICE TWO ANNAS

OBTAINABLE AT—

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE PRESS.

To be healthy and strong take

ANGEL'S (Anna's) FOOD.

Rupee one per tin.

Dr. Mann, Agricultural Chemist to Bombay Government says:—"Angel's Food "is the right food for all and is very "similar in composition to the Foods "which are in English market."

A harmless flower laxative.

"SUVARNARAJ GULKAND"

A preparation made of fresh roses and pure sugarcandy. Highly appreciated by Dr. Mann and eminent Doctors. Admirably useful in allaying the hot feeling in the brain and general system. Rupee One for 32 Tolas nett.

Can be had of all Chemists

or

JOSHI & SONS,

GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

Brass candle stands of special make also stocked

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 1st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
March	24.18
April	
May	23.85
June	
July	23.53

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price
March	22.66
Mar.-Apl	22.57
Apl.-May	22.49
May-June	22.41
June-July	22.33

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Feb. 28th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	59,400,000	Inc.	900,000
Public Deposits	42,690,000	Inc	4,000,000
Other do.	123,800,000	Dec.	7,100,000
Govt. Securities	56,400,000	No change.	
Other do	98,600,000	Dec.	2,800,000
Notes and Gold	30,600,000	Dec.	100,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 18 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 1st:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	48,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York May	31.20
" July	31 81
Spot Cotton at New York	32 70
" at New Orleans	32.00
Futures at New Orleans May	30 07
" July	29 70
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	65½
	Bales:
Week's Exports to Japan	35,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,476,000
" at Interior Ports	1,190,000

MONEY MARKETS:

London: Feb: 28th:

Bar Silver Spot	42 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent: since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	54 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ %	48½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. on London at Paris Francs	27.17

London, Mar: 1st:

Bar Silver Spot	42 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent, since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	54½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	48½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.17

WAR LOANS:

London, Feb: 28th:

5½ % 1925—1928	£86½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£93½

London, Mar 1st.

5½ % 1925—1928	£86½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
New—5%	£93½

MAILS.

London, Mar. 1st.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th January last, and also Copies of the Mails of 22nd and 27th December and 12st January last, have been delivered.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 28th.

RAPESEED

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Jan.-Feb.	600
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton Jan.-Feb.	600
Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb.	600

COTTONSEED:

Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nominal	£19-0-0

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl.	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl.	19/3

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Value	2/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Paid Dearer	2/5½

London Mar 1st

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton Jan.-Feb.	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Jan.-Feb	600
Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb:	600

COTTONSEED:

Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nominal	£19-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April. Absence of buyers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April. Absence of buyers	19/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Value	2/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar Firm	2/5½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

March 4.

This morning Good Broach opened at Rs. 694 Association and Rs. 692 Exchange. The Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 689, at once declined to Rs. 684 but recovered to Rs. 689½ at Colaba. The market closed at Rs. 686.

For ready cotton the enquiry is limited to high class lots and inferior qualities are neglected.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	April	686
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola	March	666
" " Khandeish	"	"
" " Malkha	"	"
" " Bengal	"	"
Fully Good Bengal	"	664
Good Sawglaned Dharwar	May/June	"
" M. G. Westerns	"	"

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 4TH MARCH 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F G	Gd.	Delivery:
M.G. Bengals	642	632	570	540	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	642	632	570		"
M.G. Wardha		709	680		"
M. G. Nagpore		760	680		"
M.G. Yeotmal		690			"
M.G Dhamangaon					
" Pulgaon		684			"
M.G Amraoti		677			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		670	650		"
M.G. Khandeish		662	625		"
M.G. Muthia		642	610		"
M.G. Broach		702	696	690	1-25 April.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 2nd March:—

Cotton	4,773 bales.
Wheat	22,504 quts.
Linseed	4,462 "
Bajri, Rai & Mustard seed, etc:	"
Gingelly seed	"
Poppyseed	"
Groundnuts	920 "
Castorseed	6,470 "
Rice	4,378 "
Myrabolams	605 "
Cottonseed	309 "
Mowrasee	634 "
Gram	1,188 "
Jowar	"
Wheat	"
Barley	248 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

The silver market is firm owing to large buying.

Bar Gold 26.

Sovereign 16-1-0.

Silver Ready Ex-duty 102-10.

Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 103-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.

Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.

3 Months' sight Credits 1/5 13/32.

Bank demand on France Fr. 192.

3 Months' sight Francs Fr. 198½.

D.D. on Hongkong Rs. 210½.

D.D. on Shanghai Rs. 300½.

T.T. on Japan Rs. 149½.

60 days' sight Japan Rs. 144½.

Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—

3 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.

Ex-warrant 93/12.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-1922 99.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.

4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.

3½ per cent. Paper 68.

4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1936 88.

4 per cent Port Trust Long dated 76.

4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 76.

4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 78.

4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 76.

5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.

5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.

Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.

Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was firm and a fair amount of business was done chiefly in weaving mill shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,145, Swadeshi 2,125, Simplex 970, Shapurji 146/4, Pearls 665, New Greats 352/8, Manockjee Petit 2,125, Madhavjee 2,520, Kohinoor 1,135, Indore Malwa 392/8, Indian Bleeching 212/8, Finlay 450, Fazulbhoy 940, David 647/8, Currimbhoy 445, Century 475, Nagpur 2,695, Bombay Dyeing 1,215, Advance 1,110, Katni Ordinary 292/8, Tata Ordinary 261/4, Deferred 1,175, Bombay Burma 1,165, and Bombay Steam 317/8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,140, Swadeshi 2,120, Shapurji 145, Pearls 667/8, New Greats 350, Manockji Petit 2,100, Madhavjee 2,525, Kohinoor 1,145, Indore Malwa 395, Indian Bleaching 210, Fazulbhoy 937/8, David 645, Currimbhoy 447/8, Nagpur 2,700, Bombay Dyeing 1,200, Advance 1,150, Katni Ordinary 295, Deferreds 1,580, Tata Ordinary 265, Deferreds 1,185, Bombay Burma 1,170, Alcocks 1,015 and Bombay Steam 320.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 4.

There was not so much activity in the market for jute mill shares as on Saturday and prices gave way somewhat during the day. The tone of the market, however, was fairly steady at the close. Coal shares were neglected and there was nothing of interest in the miscellaneous section in which a very small trade was reported except an inquiry for Titaghur Paper Mill shares, of which there were strong buyers. The following are the closing quotations.

Coal:—Ranigunge 41-8.

Jute:—Anglo India (ord) 290; Alliance (ord) 615; Auckland (ord) 387; Barnagore (ord) 187; Belvedere (ord) 760; Budge Budge (ord) 613; Caledonian 469; Clive (ord) 271; Dalhousie (ord) 565; Delta (ord) 635; Fort Gloster (ord) 735 s.l.; Fort William (ord) 374; Gourepore (ord) 886; Gondalpara (ord) 930; Howrah (ord) 48; Camarhatty (ord) 642; Kinnison (ord) 950; Lawrence (ord) 532; Lansdowne (ord) 357; Naihati (ord) 525; New Central 610; Northbrook (ord) 57; Reliance (ord) 45; Soorah (ord) 284; Standard (ord) 612.

Miscellaneous:—Kalyanpur Lime 19-8; Russa Engineering 291-8; Titagur Paper (ord) 322.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-4- to 68-8 and small lots at Rs. 68-10 to 68-14.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

JANUARY 10th 1918.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a reduction of £134,190, compared with last week's return.

"Financial America" under date Nov. 29th, 1917 states that there has been an immense reduction in remittances of Chinese abroad to relatives and dependents and for investment in China. These remittances in normal years run about $40,000,000 gold into the Hongkong field from the United States, Canada, and South America, with immense amounts also into the Swatow and Amoy districts from Chinese in the Straits Settlements and the East Indies. Because of the great loss by exchange all these remittances are being reduced to a minimum, and in every way and everywhere Chinese and others are slow to turn their gold into silver at such rates.

Another feature of the general monetary situation in Hongkong and South China is the extraordinary exchange value of gold, which has resulted from the prohibition of exports of the metal from various warring nations, and particularly from the United States and Japan. Current exchange-bureau rates in Hongkong to-day are $5 in American paper for $4 American gold coin—a premium of 25 per cent. for the metal over its equivalent in a monetary medium equally current at par in the United States or over corresponding bank exchange."

SILVER.

The tone of the market has remained distinctly good, the price rose one penny on the 4th instant, and a further advance of 3/8d. was recorded on the 5th instant, bringing the quotation to 45 1/8d. There is a fair demand for the purposes of trade, fortunately sufficient supplies have been forthcoming the last few days without the price being affected. The Shanghai exchange has been firm at the official quotation of 4s. 5d. per tael.

As will be seen from the following Indian Currency returns the holding of silver shows a decrease corresponding to the shrinkage of the note issue.

(in lakhs of rupees)

NOTES IN CIRCULATION, Dec. 22nd, 10,882; Dec. 31st, 10,831; Jan. 7th, 10,697.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion, Dec. 22nd, 1,957; Dec. 31st, 1,905; Jan. 7th, 1,772.

Gold coin and bullion in India(Dec. 22nd, 2,645; Dec. 31st, 2,673; Jan. 7th, 2,672.

Gold out of India, Dec. 22nd, 132; Dec. 31st, 105; Jan. 7th, 105.

The stock in Bombay on January 2nd consisted of 3,700 bars, the same as held on the 27th, ultimo.

The stock in Shanghai on 5th January consisted of about 24,500,000 ounces in sycee and 13,200,000 dollars, as compared with 24,400,000 ounces in sycee and 13,300,000 dollars on the 29th ultimo.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.

January 4. 44 3/4d. cash.	No	quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 5. 45 1/8d. cash.	No	quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 7. 45 1/8d. cash.	No	quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 8. 45 1/8d. cash.	No	quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 9. 45 1/8d. cash.	No	quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 10. 45 1/8d. cash.	No	quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average		45.062.
Bank rate		5 per cent
Bar Gold p. oz. std.		77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 3/8d. above that fixed a week ago.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 1st March, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 385,81,038	
" Deposits at Branches " 104,72,330	4,90,53,375
Other Deposits	20,45,49,921
Post Bills	6,455
Sundries	18,50,050
Rs.	27,50,60,801

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	7,08,72,765
Other authorised Securities	29,94,799
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	1,61,13,346
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	7,31,98,368
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,10,56,295
Dead Stock	8,62,545
Stamps	11,882
Bullion	3,165
Balances with other Banks	1,75,174
Sundries	3,07,502
Cash	8,94,09,030
Rs.	27,50,60,801

WESTERN INDIA TRANSPOOT CO, LTD

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday, Mr. H. M. Mehta presiding, when the following report was submitted to the shareholders.

The working during the period shows a gross profit of Rs. 99,873-11-2 plus last year's balance Rs. 1,698-3-8 making Rs. 1,01,571-14-10 out of which your Directors have appropriated Rs. 51,353-7-3 viz., for Depreciation Rs. 19,281 and Agents' commission Rs. 32,072-7-3 leaving a balance of Rs. 50,218-7-7 which they propose to appropriate as under:—

Payment of 25 per cent. dividend (free of income tax) Rs. 30,075, bonus to staff Rs. 2,500, to reserve fund Rs. 5,000, equilisation of dividend fund Rs. 10,000, and balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 2,643-7-7. The motor vans, machinery etc., of the Company are insured for Rs. 1,38,500.

The report was adopted and a dividend of 25 per cent. declared. The retiring directors as well as the auditors, Messrs. Batliboi and Purohit, were reappointed for the ensuing year.

SIR IAN HAMILTON AND CENSOR'S DARK SHADE.

GALLIPOLI REPORTS TURNED INTO DEAD LANGUAGE.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, in "Foreword" to a reprint of his Dardanelles dispatches, published in volume form makes a vigorous protest against the consorship of his cabled reports from Gallipoli. These, he says, were

"turned by some miserable people somewhere into horrible bureaucratic clinches or dead languages—'We have made an apreciable advance'; 'the situation remains unchanged; and similar god-damned phrases."

"The publishers," writes Sir Ian, "tell me that the first reprints of my Dardanelles dispatches have all been sold, and I am as glad as if these large sales had brought me in a fortune.

"Why? Because they show that the fame of the fighting of our invincible sailors and soldiers has spread itself over the land.

"Invincible! Did they not sail away?

"They sailed away, but not because they lost a trench or a gun; not because of the Turk, not yet because of the German. As to the reason—in war time no soldier is free to say what he thinks; after a war no one cares what a soldier thinks."

Sir Ian had been told that the names of battalions must be struck out of his dispatches before their publication. To a "friend in power" he wrote in June 1915:—

"You seem to see nothing beyond the mischief that may happen if the enemy gets to know too much about us; you do not see that this danger can be kept within bounds and is of small consequence when compared with the keenness or dullness of our own nation.

"Democracy and Autocracy must fight with their own weapons. If they change foils in the scuffle, then, like Hamlet and Laertes, they are both of them doomed."

PLAYING AT SECRETS.

Sir Ian also quotes from a letter to a statesman, dated June 26, 1915:—

"From my individual point of view, a hideous mistake has been made on the correspondent side of the whole of this Dardanelles business. Had we had a dozen good newspaper correspondents here, the vital lifegiving interest of these stupendous proceedings would have been brought right into the hearts and homes of the humblest people in Britain. Instead of that I wrote cables, of which I may at least say they are descriptive as far as official phraseology will permit, and they are turned by some miserable people somewhere into horrible bureaucratic clinches or dead languages; i.e., 'We have made an appreciable advance'; "the situation remains unchanged"; and similar god-damned phrases.

"As for information to the enemy, this is too puerile altogether. The things these devils produce are all read and checked by competent Staff officers. To think that it matters to the Turks whether a certain trench was taken by the 7th Royal Scots or the 3rd Warwicks is just really like children playing at secrets."

"From Napier:—

"Napoleon's troops fought in bright fields, where every helmet caught some beams of glory; but the British soldiers conquered under the cold shade of aristocracy; no honours awaited his daring, no dispatch gave his name to the applauses of his countrymen; his life of danger was uncheered by hope, his death unnoticed."

"Should the same reproach be levelled against us by our sons?" asks Sir Ian. "Was the colder, darker shade of the Censor to replace that of the Aristocrat? Never, if I could help it, and so I wrote as I have written."—"Daily Chronicle."

CITIZEN LITVINOFF.

TROTSKY'S NEW SELECTION FOR LONDON EMBASSY.

Trotsky announced by wireless in mail week the appointment of Citizen Litvinoff as the Russian People's Ambassador in London, and he ordered the Embassy staff and all other Russian officials to hand over "on the first demand of Citizen Litvinoff all documents and moneys" belonging to the Republic; adding that any resistance will be regarded as a crime against the State.

Maxim Maximovitch Litvinoff—to give the newly appointed Ambassador his full name—is a strongly built man with a roundish, jovial, clean-shaven face of healthy complexion. He wears pince-nez perilously balanced on a determined-looking nose. He is 41 years of age and is one of the best-known Russians in London.

Mr. Litvinoff says the "Daily Mail" has lived in England more than ten years. He married an English girl, and the little time he spares from Russian political work he loves to devote to his wife and child at his home in West Hampstead.

A representative of "The Daily Mail" saw Mr. Litvinoff at the office of the Russian Delegates' Committee at Finsbury pavement. He was engaged at a conference there, but he slipped out for a minute or two—alert and smiling and smoking a cigarette, and looking like a merry Englishman. He talks quietly and with no trace of pomposity or reserve. He was wearing a brown suit and a tie of reddish tint. He said:

"I received a telegram this evening signed Radek stating that my nomination to the position had been notified in the "Official Gazette" in Petrograd. I have not yet decided what to do. I suppose a courier will be sent to me with instructions, but I do not know whether I shall wait for him or not. I have packed up, and I would rather return to Russia and work there for the people. I would much prefer not to take up the appointment if it is possible to get someone else to do so.

"I do not know what the position is in Russia, and I want to go there to find out.

"Russia is suing for a general peace, and that is what I favour. A separate peace would be most disasterous for Russia, but she may be forced to conclude one."

GANESH & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Speeches of Mahomed Ali Jinnah.

The latest addition to the Indian Political literature is the publication of a handsome volume containing the speeches of the Hon. Mr. Mohomed Ali Jinnah of whom the late Mr. Gokhale said; "He has true stuff in him and that freedom from all sectarian prejudice which will make him the best ambassador of Hindu Muslim unity." The speeches cover all topics of the day and the volume opens with a Forword by the Raja of Mahmudabad together with a biographical appreciation by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

The Hon. The Rajah of Mahmudabad writes: The speeches reveal a study, in a spirit of abiding and inextinguishable faith of the problems affecting the political destiny of India of which no other worker among the Indian Mussalmans has so far given proof in an equal degree.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu writes: These valuable speeches, which, now collected for the first time, cannot fail to arouse profound and vivid interest in the minds of all who are concerned with the vital issues of contemporary political events and activities in India.

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This is a collection of exhaustive biographical studies of MAHATMA GANDHI, TILAK MAHARAJ and SIR S. SUBRAMANYA AIYAR wherein is given copious account of the various activities of these three heroes in building up the Indian Nation. To read the inspiring and instructive lives and careers of these three heroes is to know how to consecrate our life for our motherland through good report and evil report, is to learn self-respect, self-restraint, self-help and self-sacrifice for the country's cause, also to know how to be patriotic to the country and loyal to the sovereign. Three excellent portraits adorn the book which is printed on Antique paper and bound in cloth and board.

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Speeches of Lokamanya B. G. Tilak.

In this volume of the speeches of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, which is the first of its kind, is given an *exhaustive and up to date collection* of all the soul stirring speeches of this apostle of Home Rule which he declares to be our birth-right. Among other subjects the speeches deal with the present Political situation, Swadeshi movement, Shivaji, Tenants of the New Party, National Education, Swarajya, Self-Government, or Home Rule and Gita Rahasyam. The book opens with a valuable appreciation by BABU ARABINDA GHOSE.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

WEDNESDAY NOT A CLOSED DAY.

GROSS AND UNJUSTIFIABLE DELAY.

(Before the Acting Chief Justice and Justice Marten.)

Gulabchand Amritlal, a firm, Appellants and Original Plaintiffs v. Ramrattan Malani, a firm, Respondents and Original Defendants.

This was an appeal from an order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, dated 20th August, 1917, discharging with costs a rule *nisi* obtained by the plaintiff calling upon the defendant to show cause why an *ex parte* order of dismissal of the plaintiff's suit be not set aside.

The facts of the case, so far as they are material to the present application were these:—

The plaintiff was a merchant residing at Jalamb in the district of Khamgaum. The defendants were *pakka adatyas* carrying on business in Bombay. In July, 1912, he filed a suit against the defendants in the Court of the Additional District Judge at Akola in respect of certain cotton transactions. On the 27th of January, 1914, that suit was dismissed by the Akola Court on the ground that that Court had no jurisdiction to try the matter. The plaintiff thereupon filed a suit in the Bombay High Court in August, 1914. The suit appeared on the board of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman on the 12th of February, 1917. On that day the plaintiff's attorneys wrote to the defendants' attorneys requesting them to consent to a short adjournment of the suit on the ground of the plaintiff's illness. The defendants' attorneys, however, declined to consent to the adjournment and the suit came on for hearing on the 26th February. An application was made on behalf of the plaintiff for a short adjournment on the ground of plaintiff's illness, but the same was refused, the learned Judge observing that it did not appear to be a *bona fide* application. Counsel for the plaintiff thereupon withdrew his appearance. The case was then called on, and the plaintiff being absent the suit was dismissed with costs.

ORIGINAL COURT'S "OFF-DAY".

Then on 28th March, a Wednesday, an affidavit was prepared on behalf of the plaintiff in support of a rule *nisi* to have the *ex parte* order of dismissal of the suit set aside. As, however, there was no sitting on the original side on that day, Wednesday, being an off-day under the practice prevailing in the High Court, the application for the rule was made and obtained on 29th March (i.e., next day). The rule was not drawn up till the 22nd of July. It was sealed on 1st August and served on the defendant on the 8th of the same month. On 20th August, the rule having been called on an objection was taken by the defendants that it was one day out of time as the time prescribed by Article 163 of the Limitation Act expired on Wednesday, 28th March. It was contended on the plaintiff's behalf that as there was no Original Side Judge sitting on that day, under section 4 of the Limitation Act, the application was in time, inasmuch as the Court, for the purpose of the application must be considered as closed on that day. The learned Judge held that the Court could not be considered as closed on Wednesdays and the rule was accordingly out of time and must, therefore, be dismissed with costs.

Against this order the plaintiff appealed.

Mr. H. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the defendants.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships in delivering their judgment, said that this appeal was from the order of Mr. Justice Beaman discharging the rule *nisi* obtained by the plaintiff calling upon the defendant firm to show cause why the *ex parte* dismissal of the suit be not set aside. In their Lordships' opinion the order made by the lower Court ought to be affirmed. The facts showed that it was a case of gross and unjustifiable delays, which had recently excited the strongest condemnation of their Lordships of the Privy Council. If these inordinate delays, to which Indian litigants were excessively prone, were to be checked, it was necessary for the Courts to be firm in dealing with the Law of Limitation. For, if plausible excuses were allowed in excusing delays, plausible excuses would always be forthcoming.

Their Lordships then referred to the facts of the case and continuing, said, that when the rule came to be argued on the 20th of August, an objection was taken that the rule was one day out of time as the time prescribed by the article of the Limitation Act expired on the 28th March. Admittedly that was so and the last day upon which the application could have been presented so as to be strictly in time was Wednesday, 28th March. It was, however, contended by Mr. Campbell that under section 4 of the Limitation Act the application, though made on 29th March, was in time inasmuch as on Wednesday, 28th March, the Court was closed. That argument was rejected by Mr. Justice Beaman and their Lordships agreed in that. As a matter of practice the Original Side Judges did not sit on Wednesdays. But it was impossible to say that the Court as a Court was closed on a Wednesday or was closed on that day. Certain judges did sit on Wednesdays and those judges included the Chief Justice, in whom was vested the power of distributing work among the other judges and constituting the bench of judges. Their Lordships could not, therefore, conceive that the Court as a Court was closed on Wednesdays, or that if the plaintiff had been minded to make the application on the last day allowed by law, he would have met with any obstacle by reason of the fact that Mr. Justice Beaman was not sitting on that day.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Their Lordships accordingly were of opinion that the judgment of the lower Court was right and the appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs and appellants:—Messrs. Pandia and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants and respondents:—Messrs. Jamsetji Rustamji and Devidas.

DEATH SENTENCE QUASHED.

EVIDENCE NOT CONCLUSIVE.

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)

DHONDI SHANKRAPPA (original accused No. 3) *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. C. Wilde, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who agreeing with the assessors found the accused guilty of murdering one Shatappa and sentenced him to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—In this case originally five persons were charged with the murder of one Shetappa. One of these persons died while the proceedings before the committing magistrate were pending, and the inquiry was continued by him against the four persons. They were committed to the Court of Sessions and tried by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur with the aid of assessors. The murder of Shettappa was said to have been committed on the 15th of July, 1917. The assessors were of opinion that the accused Nos. 1 and 3 were guilty and that accused Nos. 2 and 4 were not.

The learned Sessions Judge was of opinion that only accused No. 3 was guilty and that the charge against the other three persons was not established. Accordingly all the accused except accused No. 3 Dhondi Shankarappa were acquitted. Accused No. 3 however was found guilty of murder under section 302 of the I. P. Code and sentenced to death subject to the confirmation by the High Court.

UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

His Lordship Justice Shah during the course of the judgment observed:—"We have heard in the case a clear and helpful argument on behalf of the appellant from Mr. Nadkarni. The case presents certain difficulties and having regard to the unusual circumstances requires a close and careful examination.

Accused 1 and 3 are said to have taken Shetappa from Bhuleshwar to Kakhundki on the 14th July 1917. Shetappa stayed with accused 3 at Agranhalli and on the morning of 15th, Shetappa, and accused 3 went in a cart to the field of accused 3 at Kakhandki. It is said Shetappa was murdered by accused 3 and others in that field. That his dead body was burnt on that day in that field and some bones which were left over were taken to a different place and concealed underneath the ground. On 8th August Fangewa the widow of Shetappa sent a complaint to the Sub-Inspector of Police, Bijapore. The Sub-Inspector started for Bableswar on 21st August and reached Bableswar on the 22nd. Accused 3 was arrested at Bableswar on that day and it was alleged that he pointed out places in his field where the dead body was burnt and the bones concealed. A panchnama was made and the places pointed out were dug out—and bones were found out and sent to the Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, Bombay. On the 25th August the accused 3 made a confession at Bijapur.

CONFESSING ACCUSED REJECTS OFFER OF PARDON.

"On the 5th September the case was sent up to the committing magistrate and on the 1st October the magisterial inquiry commenced. On that day an application was made on behalf of the Crown to tender pardon to accused 3. The Magistrate made the offer of pardon, but the accused 3 refused the same. The points that arise for our consideration and decision are principally two (i) Whether Shettappa is proved to have been murdered, (ii) Whether accused 3 is proved to have taken part in the murder of Shettappa. I shall first deal with the confession, because that in my opinion is the most important piece of evidence. If for any reason this confession cannot be acted upon I feel clear that the conviction cannot be sustained. For even taking at its best the other circumstances as to accused No. 3 having pointed out the two places in his field I do not think, that by itself it would be sufficient either to prove the fact that Shettappa was murdered or that it was the accused No. 3 who murdered him. The confesion was retracted by the accused on the 12th October before the Committing Magistrate and he adhered to his retraction before the Sessions Court.

VALUE OF RETRACTED CONFESSION.

"The first question to be considered is whether the confession is voluntarily made. I feel considerable doubt in this case as to the voluntary character of the confession. The usual indications that we have in a large number of cases showing that a confession would be naturally and voluntarily made are wanting in this case. Under the circumstances I am not satisfied that the confession was voluntarily made I cannot say that the accused was sufficiently free from the impression that may have been caused by such inducements. Even admitting that the confession was voluntarily made I am not satisfied as to its truth. I do not say that it is not true, it may be true but it is not safe to hold that it is true.

"As regards the identity of the murderer, I feel considerable doubt and hesitation in acting upon this retracted confession.

"As regards the production of the bones, I desire to point out some difficulties. In the first place the evidence of the Professor of Anatomy leaves some difficulty in the way of the prosecution. Secondly it is not easy to understand why the murderers who were circumspect to burn the dead body after murdering Shetappa, according to the prosecution story were not circumspect enough to remove all signs of the burning of the dead body from the spot where the body was cremated. On the whole I am of opinion that the evidence does not carry the prosecution case beyond suspicion and insufficient to establish the charge against the accused."

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Their lordships therefore, allowed the appeal and set aside the conviction and sentence and directed that the accused be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Yeshwantrao N. Nadkarni appeared for the accused.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FOR TUESDAY, THE 5TH OF MARCH, 1918.

BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 52:

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

O S 41-17-889-17—M B Chothia, Cooverbai widow v. Jivibai & anr, Mulla & M.

S C Ct 42-17-724-4518-16—Ard H D & Co., Keshowji Meghji & Co. a firm v. Monghibai widow & anr, Manecklal & Co., Madh K & Ch.

9-17-813-14—Payne & Co., Umabai widow & ors v. Anandjbai widow, Ragh N & Co.

S C 48-17-978-17—Purnanand & Co., Ambalal Sankalchand v. B K Vora & Sons a firm, Shroff & D.

46-17 T & I J Re Petition for L/A of the estate of Lakhmidas Haridas deceased—Purnanand & Co., Manibai widow v. Bachubai, Payne & Co.

O S 44-17-997-17—Wadia G & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Bai Dinbai widow & ors, Jeh G & B, Wadia G & Co.

13-17-1450-15—Ard H D & Co., R. D. Sethna v. Birdichand Jivraj, Matu J & M.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

974-17—Captain & V, Jadhowji Devkaran a firm v. Amarsey Virchand & ors.

1263-17—Purnanand & Co., Bhagirthibai widow v. Sha Devji Korchi & ors, Chitnis M & K.

1312-17—Malvi M R & Co., Narsinghdas Mohanlal & ors v. Messrs. Hiralal Ramgopal a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

1315-17—Soondersdas & Co., Sadashiv Govind Sathi & anr v. The Gaekwar Sugar Works & Distillery Co., Ld.

1361-17—Crawford B & Co., The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation v. Mahomedally Abdulally Rajkotwalla, Jehangir M & S.

1395-17—Pandia & Co., Messrs Bhukandas Motilal & Co., a firm v. Laxmidas Gordhandas Tejpal, Motichand & D.

1400-17—Dastur & Co., Shivji Meghji v. Thakarseydas Shivchayamal a firm, Wadia G & Co.

1440-17—Payne & Co., Bhaidas Harilal v. Nagindas Narrotamdas & ors.

1443-17—Malvi M R & Co., Jaswantrae & Co., Ld. v. Narsinghdas Shivraj Kesson & anr.

67-18—Manu H & Co., Dwarkadas Damodar v. Haridas Damodar, Ard H D & Co.

122-18—C P D Cunha, Ali Nimazzee v. D J. Pryke & anr.

126-18—Pandia & Co., Ratilal Maganlal v. S S Isac, Judah & S.

194-18—Daph F & D, Pascoal Chrysanto D'Souza v. Anna Sahib Vithalrao Gaekwar.

195-18—Ard H D & Co., Laxmidas Bhimji a firm v. Kaniyalal Vrajlal a firm, Motichand & D.

196-18—Judah & S, Aaron Charles v. Ismail Meherally.

197-18—C P D'Cunha, Cajetan Paul D'Cunha v. Narandas Goculdas.

202-18—Motichand & D, Shirinbai widow v. Fardoonji Framji Bode.

208-18—Sabnis & G, Gajanan Vinayak Pradhan & ors v. Shamrao Moroba Kirtiker.

209-18—Mulji & Tha, Ramlal Thandumal v. Messrs Need & Co. a firm, Sabnis & G.

219-18—Edg G W & Co., Messrs Bhaidas Jamnadas & Co. a firm v. Vora Gulamhussein Mahomedbhoy Ajmirwalla.

225-18—Payne & Co., Salleh Mahomed Oomer Dossal a firm v. The Fouzier Insurance Coy.

230-18—Rustomji & Gin, Cursondas Jivandas Mistry v. Bhicaji Ramji Morekar.

231-18—Jam R & D, Darabsha Sorabji Mehta v. Darabsha Hirjibhoy, Printer & ors.

234-18—Daph F & D, H A Mahomed v. Abdul Aziz & Brothers a firm.

236-18—Jehangir M & S, Rakhmabai widow & anr v. Chimabai widow.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

1334-17—Madh K & Ch, Maghji Ladha a firm v. Diwanchand Rustomji & Co., a firm.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSE

1103-17—Unwalla P & P, Cawasji Pallonji Mistry v. Messrs Gilman & Co. a firm, Payne and Co., Part Heard.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case, 1213-17—Crawford B & Co., Peter William Monie Munl. Comnr. v. The Revd. Robert Scott, Mirza M & M.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jusodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

754-17—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 2-18—In Person Hanifabai widow & ors v. Tar Mahomed Jamal.

BOMBAY RACES.

ENTRIES FOR 12TH EXTRA MEETING.

(To be run on Saturday, March 9.)

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ch e h Loxwood, aged.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e g Francis Armand, 4 years.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e m Foolish Fancy, 6 years.
Mr. Downes' ch e g Tollendal, aged.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's ch e m Caryanda, 5 years.
Mr. F. B. Avasia's b e g Red Spear, 5 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e h Radiant, aged.
Messrs. E. C. Ramshaw and A. Nanjee's b e m Pantomime II, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, 6 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e h Fire Finch, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch n am g Forward III, aged.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b aus g St. Andrews, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Premiere, 6 years.

THE MINTO PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. Frank's br e m Bellicose, 4 years.
Mr. J. Murphy's b e g Dollet, 6 years.
Capt. P. Bouvet's br e g Louriers D'Or, 5 years.
Mr. Downes' br e h Billy Bawn, 6 years.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley's ch em Caryanda, 5 years.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's b e h Dorian, 6 years.
H. H. Maharajah of Gwalior's b e m Merry Mabel, 5 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Kenilworth, 5 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Forfeit Lass, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Cicatrix, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e h Dolphinton, 5 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e g Sospello, 5 years.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e m Foolish Fancy, 6 years.

THE PERTH PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ch e h All Silk, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e g Athlete, aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's ch e g Our Day, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice, 14-2, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, 6 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b aus g St. Andrews, aged.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch e g Bed-Time, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e h Spenser, aged.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' g e h Red Quill, 5 years.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Theo Walsh's b e g Eagles Nest, 6 years.
Mr. Theo. Walsh's b e m Necessity (late Life), 5 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's ch e g Claim A, 5 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's br e g Andoversford, 5 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's br e m Revette, 3 years.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e m Taxi Girl, 6 years.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e g King's Head, aged.
Messrs. George and J. K. Irani's b o g Lupinus, 4 years.
Mr. T. Gordhandass' b e m Madrina, aged.
Mr. Downes' b e g Duet, 4 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Spearwood, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e m Enchantment, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's bl e m Memento, 4 years.
Mr. Summer's b e m Vital, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e m Przemesyl, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e m Symptoms, 14-1, 5 years.
Mr. W. S. Clarke's b e g Penny Pie, 6 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch e g Sungrebe, 6 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Tommy Atkins, 3 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, 6 years.
Mr. Framroze Cowasji's b e g Nice Gun, 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b or br e m Balira, 4 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's b ch h Kestrell II, 6 years.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch a h Fox Trot, 2 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Dowlat, 4 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b a h Confidence, aged.
Mr. J. Stewart's g a h Marconigram, 6 years.
Mr. Bennett's g a h Amusement, 13-2, 3 years.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's g a h Soocale, 14-0, aged.
Messrs. M. T. and M. Shaffi's b a h Sufwat, 6 years.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's b a h Beadmaker, 13-2, 6 years.
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's g a h Early Bird, 14-0, 6 years.
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's bl a h Black Beauty, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's g a h Firelock, 13-3, 3 years.
Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's ch a h Hadoor, aged.
Mr. A. K. Dakayel's ch a h Tankard, 5 years.
Mr. Dudley's g a h Cessation, 3 years.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Leonard's g a h National, 2 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Conscription, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Aristocrat, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Minion, 13-2½, 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mechanic, 13-2½, 3 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Jawad, 2 years.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Earl, 3 years.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Dakayel's g a h Shakespear, 3 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's ch a h All Joy, 13-3, 3 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Red Prince, 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Look Out, 2 years.
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's ch a h Quick March, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Anaiza, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Heman's g a h Diamond King, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Sulleman Ameri's g a h Kapurthala, 14-0, 6 years.

THE BACK BAY PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs, 4 yards.

Major Khusru Jung Bahadur's bl a h Amir Aswad, 6 years.
Nawab Rais Jung's ch a h Sultan II, 5 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. George's g a h Bhookhri, 13-4, aged.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b a h Creme de Menthe, Menthe, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's b a h Maasal, 14-0, aged.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's g a h Acetine, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's b a h Investor, 3 years.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's ch a h Adil, 13-9½, 5 years.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's ch a h Cingalee, 4 years.
Mr. Kajee Ahmed Baghdady's b a h Shailan, 6 years.
Mr. A. E. Dakeel's ch a h Snood, 13-13, aged.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Ismail Abdul Rehman's g a h Shabash, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra, 13-3½, aged.
Major Sir G. Beaumont and Lieut.-Col. Prior's g a h Full Moon, 13-3, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Royal Taj, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dandelion (late Full House), aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Argonaut, 13-2½, 5 years.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Panama, aged.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Warminster, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Port Arthur, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. K. A. Hilaly's g a h Salamat, 13-2½, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Pacific, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Charing Cross, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's g a h Mid-Air, 13-2½, 3 years.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Chester, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Paradise, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Raven, 4 years.
Messrs. Heath & Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Makbul, aged.
Mr. Noble's g a h Hudban, aged.
Mr. Noble's g a h Morning Light, aged.
Messrs. Noble & Bennett's g a h Balloon, 4 years.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Gold Mine (late Outfit), 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Garland, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Competition, 13-3, 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court, 6 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Muckdumia, 3 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mandil, aged, 14-0.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's g a h Kaiumers, 6 years.
Mr. Albert's g a h Royalist, 13-2, aged.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice, 13-2½, 6 years.
Mr. Jassim bin Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Edward, aged.
Mr. Hassan Kathoon's b a h Tasmania, 3 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch a h Compradare, 14-0, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Oxford, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Hamid Pasha, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br a h Collector, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Sunflower, 3 years.
Major Ikbal Manomed Khan's g a h Ikbal, 4 years.
Mr. Amritlal D. Vakil's ch a h Victor, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's b a h Black Ivory, 6 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Aladdin, 13-1½, 5 years.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's bl a h Harrington, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Haji Fatah Khaderi's ch a h Gold Metal, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Financier, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Britannia, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran, aged.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Haji Aamed Munsoor's ch a h Canada, 13-3, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's g a h The Knut, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. K. Bhaurao's b a h Dolphin, aged.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck, 13-3, aged.

THE TROMBAY PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles.

Messrs. A S. Oomer & H. Kadum's ch a h Second String, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a g Fairy Gold, 5 years.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, 6 years.
Mr. Towfik Esmail's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ch a h Zuheir, 5 years.
Mr. Downs' b a h Beyrut, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Ace of Royals, 14-0, 6 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee & Valijee Moosajee's b a h Gazal, 14-0, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Longboat, 14-0, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Pacific, 5 years.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's g a h Hurman (late Barjora), 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Vanguard, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Noble's g a h Morning Light, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Tajilmulook, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Fury, 13-1½, aged.
Genl. Nawazada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2, aged.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Raven, 4 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, 6 years.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the entries for the Bombay, 13th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 11th March, 1918, close at 12 noon to-day.

MEERUT SPRING MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

FI ST DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, March 4.

THE R. C. T. C. HURDLE RACE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Turbulent 11-13, Nil 11-14, Glenlyin 11-8, Pomade 10-2, Simson 9-7 and Molly D 9-1.

THE BABUGARH PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Wee Lad 10-2, Major General 9-4, Hard Cash 8-8, Amphitryon 7-10, Atlanta 7-0, Red Virgin 6-11 and Miss Twistirm 6-7.

THE MEERUT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Ormy 9-12, Avanti 9-6, Jenny Cree 9-3, Apple Juice 9-0, Isabel 8-11, Lady Malwood 8-10, Hard Up 8-7, Balsam 7-10 and Late Night 6-7.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

The Winner 9-11, Iron Chest 9-11, Britiso 9-0, Mohsel 9-0, Lightening 8-9, Little Soldier 8-6, Mount Pleasant 8-2, Crusader 8-0, Peshwa 7-11, Subbiacca 7-10, Tagalie 7-10, Mubrook 7-9, Newmarker 7-9, and Pharoah 7-8.

THE NAUGHANDI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Toylene 10-10, Little Wonder 10-7, Bonnie Blush 8-11, Lady Malwood 7-10, Harp Up 7-7, Qumri 6-13 and Sincere 6-7.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Boss Lee 10-3, L'Avenir 8-3, Motor Wrap 7-8, Lebanon 7-7, Hookoo 6-0, Deana 6-0 and Urvashi 6-0.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

Bombay, March 4th

	Rs
Cash Certificates	4,68,1[illegible]
Total up-to-date	26,36,04[illegible]

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Colaba Causeway, 5-30 p.m.

Willingdon Sports Club: Horse Show: First entries close, 8 p.m.

Bombay Art Society Exhibition: Last day for receiving pictures.

Balloting for three Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10.

St. Andrew's Church Sale of Work, Town Hall Opening Ceremony 5 p.m. by Mrs G. Carmichael.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas' public lecture on "National Education and Individual Duty of every Indian towards it," Hall of Home Rule League Branch, Mandvi, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 7.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-30.

SATURDAY, March, 9.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 10.

Willingdon Sports Club: Horse Show: Second and final entries close, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, March 11.

Maha Shivratri (Hindu holiday); Banks closed.

Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to serve on the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor, 4 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

KHATTAU—27th February, at Girgaum, Bombay, Mrs. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khattau, of a son.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND STAND.

By kind permission of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon their Band will play this evening the following programme at the Esplanade Band Stand at 6 p.m., (S.T.) under the direction of Mr. E. A. Barratt:—

1.	March	Tip-Top	Allier.
2.	Overture	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
3.	Intermezzo.	Silver Lamps.	Witcomb
4.	Selection.	"Chu Chin Chow."	Norton
5.	Waltz Song	"Sympathy"	Friml.
6.	Selection.	The Rose.	Myddleton.
7.	Veil Dance.	"Mystic Beauty"	Finck.
8.	Two Step.	"Down in Zanzibar."	Ancliffe.

God save the King Emperor.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.,

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

B. B. ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day at 6 p.m. when a paper will be read by Dr. J. N. Farquhar on "Bhagavata Purana."

A MUNIFICENT KHOJA CHARITY.

It is understood that Mr. Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy, a Khoja merchant, dedicates his Moosabhoy Building, which is valued at Rs. 2½ lakhs, to be used as cheap residences and out of the rent proceeds a free maternity home with up to date arrangements will be opened for the use of the Khojas in one part of the said building.

LABOURER KILLED DURING BLASTING OPERATIONS.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Mehenga Bihari, aged about 35. The deceased was working at Mumbra with some 300 men and was engaged in pulling down the old tunnel. After the work had been finished the deceased was looking at the effect of a blast, when some boulders come down upon the deceased as a consequence of which he was rendered unconscious. He died on his way to the hospital. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AILING WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of a Mahomedan woman named Kulsumbi, aged about 30. The deceased, who lived with her husband at Bapty Road was ailing for the last two years. About four days ago the deceased asked her husband to take care of her daughter, as she said she would not live long. On Sunday evening when her brother went to see her he found the door fastened from inside, and as nobody answered his knocks he got into the room by means of a ladder when he found Kulsumbi lying burnt and dead. The jury returned a verdict of death from extensive burns, the deceased appearing to have committed suicide.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

GRAIN DEALER RELIEVED OF RS. 970

A grain dealer, Padamsi Ukeda, at Dadar Road has complained to the police that while he was going towards Vincent Road on the south of the labour camp on the 1st instant with about Rs. 1,000 in his pocket, he was seized by three men and relieved of the money.

The complainant said that they let him keep only Rs. 30 and took away the balance which was in currency notes. The complainant seized one of his assailants and raised an alarm and a policeman took the man in custody.

The arrested man stated that he was engaged by the other two men to cheat the complainant, and the arrangement was that they were to exchange notes for higher denominations, which they had found on the road, with the complainant for smaller ones, and a bundle was found lying near by folded in such a way as to give an impression that it contained currency notes.

The complanant stated that he was not cheated, but robbed. The police are making further enquiries into the matter.

A DARING SWINDLE.

THE MAN AT THE "TAJ",

Usman Dawood, a shopkeeper on Hornby Road, has reported to the police that a Mahomedan came to his shop on the afternoon of Saturday last and after selecting goods worth Rs. 260, asked the complainant to send them with his man to the Taj Mahal Hotel, where he would get payment. The purchaser took the man to the Taj and took the goods from him outside a room and then went inside, saying that he would bring the money. But as he did not come out, a complaint was made by the servant, and it was found that the room was a servants' bathroom, and had doors on two sides.

The Mahomedan has not yet been traced.

MUSIC CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

The members of the reception committee of the first Music Conference and Exhibition of Musical Instruments to be held under the auspices of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya met together on Sunday in the Shriram Sangeet Bhuwan and fixed the programme of the Conference and the Exhibition.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker, Bar-at-Law, has been elected president of the Conference. Mrs. Kshamabai Rao will perform the opening ceremony of the Exhibition on Sunday the 10th instant at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.)

ALLEGED THEFT OF AN IDOL.

INCIDENT AT BHULESHWAR.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court, Sergeant Davison charged Ganesh Jagannath with theft of a silver-plated idol.

The prosecution case was that Ganesh went to the temple at Bhuleshwar on the morning of Sunday last, and when he was taking away the idol from its position by means of an iron rod, he was detected by a man in the temple. After taking the idol the accused left the place, when the watchman who was informed of the occurrence arrested him, and the property was found on his person wrapped up in a piece of cloth.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and the case was adjourned to enable him to call witnesses.

DOCK THIEVES SENTENCED

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Bhatkal charged Jagonnath Jarco and Laxman Dhondu with theft and abetment.

On Sunday noon, both the accused went to No. 1 shed in the Alexandra Dock, and removed a bag containing a quantity of dal, when they were detected and handed over to the Police. The property belonged to the S. and T. Corps.

The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to a fine of Rs. 14, or 14 days' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment he had five previous convictions.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

About 40 children from the Gujarati schools for the Depressed Classes conducted by the Municipality and the D. C. Mission were entertained by Mrs. Jaiji Petit at Mount Petit, Pedder Road, on Sunday evening. The children studying in the higher standards of the Primary Schools and six teachers took advantage of Mrs. Petit's liberality. They were shown the different works of art and pictures in the Bungalow and also the extensive lawns and garden. They were given sweets and refreshments in a cool and shady piece of lawn which they enjoyed heartily. The thing that delighted the children most was the use of the swings, parallel bars, sliding board, jumping horse and other gymnastic exercises provided in the garden. Mrs. Petit attended to all the wants personally and before dispersing the children and the teachers said that in all their previous excursions, they have never enjoyed so well as on that day, and they thanked her heartily.

S. I. CLUB SOCIAL GATHERING.

The annual social gathering of the members of the South Indian Club and their friends was held on Sunday evening at Hira Bag. The function was largely attended by the South Indian residents of Bombay, and was a good success. Mr. K. Subramania Aiyer, President of the Club, addressed the gathering pointing out the advantages the institution offered to bring into closer touch the South Indians scattered in various parts of the city and the consequent promoting of social life. A programme of music was gone through and before the gathering dispersed at a late hour after partaking of refreshment, Mr. G. S. Raghavan thanked the guests of the evening on behalf of the Managing Committee and expressed the hope that that occasion which had brought together so many South Indians in Bombay in fraternal contact would serve to unite them more cordially than ever.

A Bangalore message says:—In the case in which Chief Inspector Roberts produced Claude Bradshaw before the District Magistrate for alleged charge of cheating in respect of gold jewels valued about Rs. 935, the police on Monday applied for the cancellation of the bail bond stating that after a careful investigation the facts showed that there was no dishonest intent on the part of, and no case against the accused. The District Magistrate passed orders accordingly.

HOTEL MANAGER EXEMPTED.

NO TIME FOR MILITARY DUTIES.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal resumed its sitting at the Town Hall yesterday, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. W. S. Shepherd, Mr. G. H. Bowman and Lieut.-Colonel Low, sat as members, while Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the military authorities.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared and applied for total exemption on behalf of Mr. A. E. McLanny, Manager, Hotel Majestic. He was in the B. V. A. and he could spare no time for military duties.

He was given total exemption until 25th March.

Mr. Caroe, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Company and applied for the total exemption of Mr. C. T. Mason of the Electrical Engineering Company, who was in the B. V. A. He worked in godowns at the docks from 7 a.m. If he were absent on military duties, it would mean that the important work which the company was doing for Government would be done without any supervision for four hours a day as he was the only European in the godowns. He was before referred to the Selection Committee.

The Tribunal, however, granted him total exemption for three months.

Mr. Caroe also applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. A. G. McDonnel of Messrs. Heatley, Gresham and Company, who was doing expert work for the Royal Engineers. He wanted exemption from all duties, except morning and evening parades. He had to make drawings and supervise construction. He was now liable for a week's duty and another week in camp.

He was told to apply to the military authorities to make the necessary arrangements. The two letters he produced from the military did not specifically recommend this exemption.

The Marine Transport Officer asked for the total exemption of Mr. S. R. Holmes, of Messrs. Hill, Son and Knox, as his services were urgently required. Mr. Knox stated that Mr. Holmes had replaced Mr. Hatfield, who had been so exempted. He was the only European engaged in the work.

Mr. Holmes was granted exempted so long as he was the only European of the firm employed in the work.

KARACHI RESERVIST EXEMPTED.

Dr. D. H. Menzies of Messrs. Sanday and Co. said he was a reservist from Karachi and was not at present attached to any corps in Bombay. He wanted total exemption. This was his first application for exemption. He would not have to remain permanently in Bombay. His work was urgent. It was impossible for him to attend drills.

He was granted total exemption for three months.

Mr. G. V. D'Silva wanted exemption as his duty in the B. V. R. interfered seriously with his business.

He was exempted from all service and training, except those required from men who are 41 years of age.

Mr. J. L. Pinto, student, said the classes which he had to attend in the evenings were during the same hours as the parade. He was a marksman in the Rifles. He was besides engaged as a tutor in a family with whom he would have to go to Mahableshwar in May.

The Tribunal decided to ask the military authorities if they could grant him leave.

Mr. C. W. Samson, student, Davar's College of Commerce said he had to attend compulsory lectures in Law. Those lectlet him attend only two parades a week in the B. V. Rifles.

The Tribunal decided to ask the military authorities to let him off the evenings and let him attend only two parades a week in the morning.

Mr. S. H. Bailey, General Manager, Messrs. Badham Pile and Company, said had been exempted from general service. He was in the B. V. A. and it was impossible for him to carry on his duties as General Manager of the firm, if he had to do parades, etc.

It was decided to class him as a reservist of over 41 years and to make him liable to of over 41 years and to make him liable to do such services as were required of such.

The Tribunal then adjourned.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY

The 99th annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held yesterday evening at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, the Rev. Canon Heywood presiding.

The report for the year ending Nov. 30th adopted by the meeting among other things stated:

The summary of figures of the work is as follows:—

The scriptures printed locally and received into stock were in three languages and numbered 1,58,150 copies. The scriptures circulated in the Auxiliary totalled 202,407 copies, as against 189,594 in 1916, being an increase of 12,813 copies. This is a record circulation in one year.

The average number of Bible women employed during the year was 24 and they circulated 968 scriptures portions besides doing excellent work in other ways.

The average number of Colportage Grants-in-aid was 55, received by 15 stations, and the circulation through this channel has risen from 114,609 copies in 1916 to 115,958 copies, an increase of 1,349 copies.

Contributions and collections during the year reached the record total of Rs. 11,046-14. This is an increase of Rs. 11,046-14-10 over last year and an increase of Rs. 1,034 over the amount reached during our Centenary year 1913. Many instances might be given of splendid generosity.

During the year our Marathi Revision Committee has been steadily at work upon the books of the Old Testament and the Acting Secretary has visited as deputation for our Society Kherdana, Dohad, Jhalod, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Surat, Lonavla, Khandala, Kedgaon, and Dhond.

The following office bearers for the ensuing year were then elected:—

President: Rev. D. Mackichan: Vice-Presidents: The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Rev. R. M. Gray, Rev. Canon Heywood, Mr. A. R. King, the Hon. Sir Henry Procter, Mr. D. S. Sawarkar, (Ahmedabad).

Committee:—Rev. W. E. Bancroft, Rev. J. R. Cuthbert, Rev. R. B. Douglas, Rev. J. F. Edwards, Rev. Canon Joshi, Rev. J. McKenzie, Rev. M. B. Nikambe, Rev. S. Rahator, Rev. T. H. Sheriff, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Mr. A. E. B. Gordon, Mr. E. W. Fritchley, Mr. B. Y. Khisty, Mr. F. J. Page, Mr. C. H. Roberts, Mr. W. L. Weldon, Mr. T. T. Wright (Hon. Auditor); Secrtary and Treasurer Mr. Robert A. Adams; Acting Secretary and Treasurer Rev. W. J. Mowll.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA'S MASTERFUL PERSONALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—At the unveiling of the bust of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta at the Central Bank the Hon. Mr. Pheroz Setna and Mr. H. E. Bamjee made very felicitous references to the most outstanding trait in Sir Pherozeshah's character, "his rare talents, his forceful eloquence and his towering personality"—"his commanding personality," "his masterful personality." These happy references require to be dilated upon at some length. This trait in his character was so to say, the pivot on which his activities turned not only in the arena of his public life—legislative, civic and academic and political, but even in his every day life not exposed to public gaze. This dominating trait to a large extent contributed to the signal success in his public life combat. The magnetism of Sir Pherozeshah's personality was on more occasions than one the subject of serious conversation against his antagonists, whether in his public sphere or amongst officials. Sir Pherozeshah's presence at one of the Congresses (in Calcutta or Lahore) was indispensable in view of apprehensions of some scenes in the Subject Committee on some stirring questions connected with constitution for the Congress. During the long sitting of the Subject Committee, Sir Pherozeshah listened patiently and attentively to all that fell from those who crossed swords with him. He gave a reply to all his antagonists which was so effective and so full of close reasoning and arguments that the opposition fell flat. Strange enough after the Subject Committee dissolved, some of his opponents said, "What could be done when Sir Pherozeshah's personality looms so largely" (words to that effect). If Sir Pherozeshah's magnetic personality weighed with his opponents, surely no fault could be imputed to him. This sort of harping upon Sir Pherozeshah's personality means and can mean only one thing—that his debating power was of such exceptionally high order that his opponents simply cowered before him. It was this magnetic personality that provoked the jealousy and petty feelings of the notorious Municipal Corporation caucus, which in the last resort brought out Sir Perozeshah with great moral victory and additional lustre to his great name. This "magnetism" and "personality" are not frothy, meaningless expressions. They contain in them the kernel of great psychological phenomenon I illustrate it by reference to a great historic figure—Napoleon. A great and gifted historian delineates Napoleon in the following words: "Among his associates in the Army and on the Councils of the Nation, his word was law. A look, a motion, a few quietly uttered words were sufficient to command obedience. All felt the mystic spell of his power. Note the instance when Marshal Ney had been sent by Louis the XVIII. to arrest the Emperor on his return from Elba. No sooner did the Marshal come within the spell of Napoleon's powerful suggestive genius than he himself surrendered to Napoleon, and the combined forces marched against the King. In reading the history of France, I have sometimes imagined that Napoleon must have hypnotised the entire French nation and then died without removing the spell of his genius." A suggestion of his spirit still broods over the land."

Commenting upon this psychological delineation of Napoleon, a great psychologist thus elucidates what the historian says about Napoleon's hypnotism.

"The historian makes the mistake that is frequently made concerning the use of the word *hypnotism* in short he misues the word. In the case of Napoleon it was his personal magnetism and psychological power that was evidenced in look, word and even in his very movements. His was that exceedingly strong personality,—the power that is felt not seen, the power that is not in the look, but back of the look, the power that is not in the movement but back of the movement, the power that is not in the individuality, but back of the individuality—his *personality*."

Mutatis Mutandis, the traits, the subtle traits of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's mental powers in the sphere of his varied public activity for four decades are soon understood. Show one sphere of his many-sided public life where he was not looked upon as a thoughtful, safe and judicious and sagacious guide, counseller and leader."

No doubt in his life time certain people blinded by malign passion of one sort or other could not look at Sir Pherozeshah's triumphant career all along the line with equanimity and revelled in libelling him as a "despot," "bureaucrat," "autocrat" and so forth. The crowded public meetings at the Town Hall and the Framji Cowasjee Hall bore unmistakeable testimony to this psychological trait in Sir Pherozeshah, when no sooner his towering personality and his well chiselled features were noticed on his entering the Hall, and when he was on his legs on the platform than the audience was literally electrified and received him with rapturous cheers, applause and tumultuous ovation. It was this psychological trait in Sir Pherozeshah that made our honoured Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins speak strongly to one of Sir Pherozeshah's close and life long veteran friend, and co-workers that his rare debating powers were wasted in the Corporation when the floor of the House of Commons was the legitimate proper arena for his great talents and endowments and for his rare debating powers and powerful eloquence.

A medical friend of mine whilst talking about the phenomenon of the human mind says that the whole mystery of nature of gifted and talented men like Sir Pherozshah is centred in the convolution of the brain, and that such brains are valuable scientific assets for the scientists who devoted their lives to the study of the human brain—mental physiology—of which subject Dr. Maudsley is the great authority in England.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. M.

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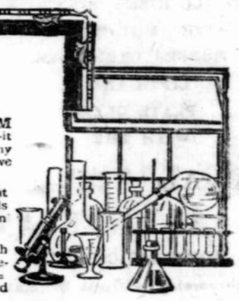

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Tuesday, March 5, 1918.

AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

The public will remember the parade with which some months ago the military authorities announced a formidable list of convictions by courts-martial of a commissioned officer and several subordinates, of various malpractices in connection with fraud and dishonesty in the supply services of the Army. It was on account of several instances of such fraud and dishonesty, that the Commander-in-Chief ordered the publication of details regarding these offenders, their crimes and punishments, and his Excellency expressed his hope that the publicity given to the disgrace which had befallen the persons concerned, would act as a warning and bring home to all the grave nature of such crimes. Very few people, however, are aware of the surprising sequel to this public display of official sternness and regard for the maintenance of purity in the public service. The Army Orders containing the convictions and punishment and the warning of the Commander-in-Chief were given the extra publicity of a communique to the press. Very quietly, however, on the 8th January this year, these impressive orders were cancelled, in so far as the convictions and punishments of the Europeans in the list of delinquents were concerned. Thus the peculiar thing is that while all the Europeans whose names were contained in this list of persons convicted of serious offences have been released and the convictions and sentences cancelled without a word of explanation to the public, whose interest in the matter was previously considered worthy of such unsual attention, a specific exception has been made in the cases of the Indians who were convicted. We would like to know what this means and the sooner the Commander-in-Chief delivers himself of the secret, either in Army Orders or through some other suitable channel, the better it will be for the credit attaching to the intentions of the Army authorities to put down with a stern hand all such corrupt and criminal practices as were described in the famous Army Order 642.

We have been informed that the explanation of what is at present an amazing mystery, so far as the public is concerned, is that some intelligent person, either in Whitehall or Simla, discovered a grave irregularity in the trials of these men, in that the procedure followed in certain respects, though allowed in the Indian Army, is not permissible in the British service. Their convictions, and, in fact, the whole of the proceedings were thus rendered null and void in military law and the release of the men concerned was inevitable. This may be so, but, if it is so, it makes the failure to treat the Indians, who were similarly convicted on the same footing a grave reproach to the sense of justice possessed by the authorities concerned. We would suggest to the Commander-in-Chief that, unless he wishes it to be understood that there is one law in this matter for the British and another for the Indian under military discipline, he had better proceed at once to the promulgation of the cancelling of the sentences on the five Indians who have been so invidiously exempted from his recent order. As a matter of strictly technical adherence to the law, it may be that the release of the British soldiers concerned was demanded and that the same considerations do not apply to these Indian men. But morally the distinction is utterly abhorrent and improper and in mere fairness, to put it at the lowest, the latter ought also to be released.

That there was irregularity, however in the trial of at least one of the Indians convicted, as well as in the cases of th Europeans who have been released, appears from the case put forward on behalf of Mahmed Ebrahim Khan, a 7th Grade clerk of nine years' service in the Supply and Transport Corps, in a petition to the Commander-in-Chief, which has come under our notice. This man was charged with having received a monthly allowance from a Government contractor, and with having taken commissions from another Government contractor on all the bills he passed for payment in the local purchase office. The whole case against this man seems to have been of a most questionable character. He was, in fact, convicted on the uncorroborated evidence of two accomplices, whose evidence does not appear to be worth anything at all, when subjected to the simplest tests required by fair and judicial consideration. But more than this, there were grave irregularities in the fact that it appears from the record of the Court-Martial, that the President and Members of the Court were not sworn as required by Section 31 of the Manual of Indian Military Law, an irregularity in itself sufficient to vitiate the whole proceedings, and that the accused was not allowed to call witnesses for the defence, a fact which is not recorded in the proceedings. Mahomed Ebrahim Khan's petition states that when he desired to call witnesses to contradict one of the contractors who gave evidence against him, he was told by the Court that the evidence would be useless. If this is a fact, we cannot imagine anything more irregular and improper, and it is clear that a conviction obtained under such circumstances ought not to be allowed to stand. The whole case against this man seems to have been weak and vitiated by inconsistencies and want of corroboration of the most material points, but the fact of the refusal to allow him to call witnesses is a ground which obviously demands the quashing of the proceedings. Ebrahim Mahomed Khan's petition to the Commander-in-Chief has been rejected but we trust the memorial which is now being sent to the Viceroy on his behalf by his wife will meet with better consideration. We have not the least doubt from our own knowledge of the case that, if the members of Governor-General's Council examine the case carefully they will arrive at the conclusion that this man ought to be released and restored to his former position. In the meanwhile, we would again impress upon Sir Charles Monro that it is desirable to remove the ugly impression created by the invidious distinction which has been made in Army Order No. 36 of January 8th.

"NOT WORDS BUT DEEDS"

The recommendations of the Public Services Commission have been condemned as obsolete by the unanimous voice of the country. The distinctions as regards the proportion of Indians and Europeans in the public services of the country which they seek to perpetuate by their half-hearted concessions, are as out of date as they are repugnant to the spirit which British statesmen have declared, as a result of the awakening created by the war, must henceforward animate the administration of the country. The Commission lays down the dangerous principle that the British connection necessarily implies that power must for all time be wielded by men of British birth, that is, Indians must recognise that their highest development—one of the essential conditions of which is that the higher services must be manned by the people of the country itself—is incompatible with the maintenance of the British connection. It is unthinkable that any sane person would, at this time of day, endorse this pernicious doctrine. The time has long since gone by when yet another academic reindorsement of the pledges contained in Queen Victoria's famous Proclamation would satisfy anybody, and fortunately British statesmen and Indian leaders are now alike anxious that an immediate beginning should be made towards realising those pledges within a definite period of time. As Lord Mayo wrote in a despatch to the Secretary of State, what is wanted in the Indian administration to redress Indian grievances is "not law and words merely but deeds." The questions raised by the Hon. Mr. Sastri in the Imperial Legislative Council last week regarding recruitment of Indians in certain services and the debate that ensued on it had, therefore, merely an academic interest so far as the final settlement of these questions is concerned. The national conviction in India now is that recruitment to all public services should soon after the war be made entirely from those who belong to the country, either by birth or adoption, except in cases of special necessity and that the needed machinery should be forthwith devised to give effect to this within a specified time.

Mr. Sastri's resolutions, however, served a useful purpose in focussing public attention not only on the woeful lack of "Indian" element in the so-called "Indian" administration but also on the reactionary obsessions of the bureaucracy which still seeks to keep the people perpetually in leading strings. Mr. Sastri asked that engineers for the Public Works and Railway Departments should be recruited wholly in India within a reasonable period of time. He was assured by the official spokesman that the Government were already "proceeding towards the Indianisation of the Public Departments more rapidly than was generally known," but the latter took it for granted that a certain proportion of the posts should be reserved for recruitment outside India. One of the grounds given for this was that in "Irrigation, for example, such extensions as are possible in the future will call for great engineering skill and talent to solve the many problems that will arise." Against this we may place the admission that "experience shows that in technical aptitude, resourcefulness and other essential qualities, the right stamp of engineer can be recruited in India, not as an exception but as a rule," and the statement made before the Commission by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department that "irrigation was not practised in England" and that "the training in India on irrigation works was even better than could be obtained in Egypt and in America, or at least as good, with the exception perhaps of one or two important works in those countries." The other resolution of Mr. Sastri asked that immediate steps be taken to ensure the appointment of Indians to the great majority of posts in services ordinarily recruited in India. The services referred to are the Survey of India, Posts and Telegraphs, Northern India Salt Revenue, Salt and Excise, Railway (Stores), Land Records (Burma), Registration, and Land Survey (Madras). The irony as regards these services is that they are only euphemistically "recruited in India." As Sir Mahadeo Chaubal showed in his minute to the Commission's Report, out of 1,887 posts of Rs. 200 and above only 448 are held by Indians of pure Asiatic birth, while as many as 735 and 705 are monopolised by Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Out of 536 posts of Rs. 500 and above, 492 are held by Europeans and Anglo-Indians, that is, 91.8 per cent; and of 298 posts of Rs. 800 and above, 279 are held by them, that is, 93.6. Thus the Indian percentage in the three classes is only 23, 82 and 64. "And yet," wrote Sir Mahadeo Chaubal, "they are all services recruited in India." "This illustrates," he added truly, "how large still is the field for the wider employment of Asiatic Indians in services in which recruitment is ordinarily stated to be within the country." In view of the present figures, it would be more appropriate to call the recruitment of those services as European rather than Indian. This grossly unfair and unequal distribution is the result of a reprehensible system of making appointments by nomination—the working of which was thus described by Col. Burrand, the head of the Survey of India Department. It was not merely that the "Survey Examiner had been frequently instructed by the Surveyor-General to give the Anglo-Indians a chance" but "the rule was also laid down," said Col. Burrand, "that three-quarters of the vacancies should go to the domiciled community, and one quarter to Indians....If the rule were abolished, it would lead to a large increase in the number of Indians recruited. One or two Indians had almost always to be knocked out." The "three-quarters rule," Col. Burrand added, candidly enough, "was not justified on the score of efficiency, but other reasons," that is, deliberately to keep Indians out of what is regarded as a "preserve" for Anglo-Indians and Europeans in India.

The Public Services Commission proposed to perpetuate this amazing favouritism to a community whose members stand in the proportion of 1 to 1,400 in the whole population of the country by its still more astounding recommendation that Indian candidates for these services should be graduates, but Anglo-Indians should have read upto a standard prescribed by Government, to wit, the Senior Cambridg Examination, which is not regarded as the equivalent even of the Intermediate Examination by the Calcutta University. Sir William Vincent elected to endorse this recommendation by repeating the shibboleth that other qualities were of greater importance than mere possession of educational qualification. Mr. Sastri effectively disposed of this convenient sophistry by his sarcastic rebuke that "it was surprising that educationally backward communities were claimed to be rich in character and other qualities." Again, Sir William Vincent's plea that Mr. Sastri contemplated the exclusion of Anglo-Indians from services to which they have hitherto been freely admitted was highly disingenuous He should have known well enough that what was demanded was that justice should be done to Indians as such without depriving the Anglo-Indians of equal opportunity of securing this justice. The Indian point of view in this regard was thus well put by Sir Mahadeo Chaubal in his minute:

"But if there be insuperable difficulties in changing the statutory definition and if the Anglo-Indian, because of his theoretic adoption of India as his country, is to be classed as a community in India, along with other Asiatic Communities, I strongly maintain that the qualifying examination for admission into Government Service should be the same examination for all communities. . . . . Otherwise I see no escape from the charge that a lower educational standard is permitted by Government to get into service a favoured community at a comparatively lower age. And their representative on the Commission emphatically asserted that his community wanted no favour—and only cared for an equality of terms along with others."

Notes of the Day.

Diplomatic Revelation.

The whole civilized world has long since been convinced of the guilt of Germany in plunging it into this great struggle. No fresh proof of the guilt is needed. The revelation just made by M. Pichon of a secret German document is, however, sensational enough to arrest attention, demonstrating as it does the depth of meanness to which German diplomacy had descended, apart from the fact that it shows the hollowness of Germany's erstwhile claim that she was compelled to take up arms in self-defence. The document is a cypher letter dated July 31st, 1914, from Bethmann-Hollweg, the late German Chancellor, to the Ambassador in Paris "instructing him to ask France to remain neutral in the event of war with Russia and to hand over as a guarantee the fortresses of Toul and Verdun which would be restored on the conclusion of the war. The infamy of the proposal is not lessened by the fact that M. Viviani did not give the German Ambassador any opportunity to make it.

A Small Beginning.

The development of new industries in India, as a result of the opportunities created by the war, is proceeding although at a pace much slower than might be expected. That the question is largely one of the will and the determination to overcome a few initial difficulties is sufficiently shown by the welcome decision to which the Government of India have just arrived with regard to the construction of railway wagons in India. As a result of recent investigations on the subject they have now announced their readiness to guarantee the purchase in India of 2,500 broad gauge and 500 metre gauge wagons annually for ten years at a price not higher than that at which wagons can be imported. This, of course, does not go very far in view of the considerably larger requirements of Indian railways, but it is something to be grateful for that "the Government are anxious to establish on a solid footing the industry of wagon construction and, at the same time the manufacture of materials for this industry, by means of a steady stream of orders for wagons."

Very Queer!

"New India" writes:

"Our readers know that the Central Bureau for the release of the Muslim internees is collecting facts about every individual Musalman interned under the Defence of India Act. We learn from a Muslim paper that there was a theft in the office of the Bureau and a large number of letters, papers and registers were stolen. It means that so much labour is lost, and the Secretary will have to do the same thing over again. It must be a queer thief who was interested in the papers dealing with Musalman detenus!"

"An Ambassador of Unity."

We have received from Messrs. Ganesh and Co., of Madras, an excellently got up volume of the speeches and writings of the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, covering the period 1912-1917. We need hardly say it is a most opportune and valuable publication, which no student of Indian affairs can afford to ignore. The key-note of this work, as of Mr. Jinnah's public life, is indicated in the designation of "An Ambassador of Unity" with which, as Mrs. Naidu recalls in her biographical appreciation, the late Mr. Gokhale invested the author of these speeches. An admirably well-thought-out Foreword by the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad serves to introduce Mr. Jinnah's speeches to the reader, from which we may take the following passage:

"The reader will note one thing. The author of these speeches so aptly and so happily called the 'Ambassador of Hindu-Moslem Unity', is no apostle of frenzy. Whatever success he has gained in his mission has been entirely due, at least so far as his constructive work is concerned, to arguments and facts dispassionately put forward and discussed in a calm and logical manner."

"The White Race."

The following remarkable passage occurred in the course of a leading article in the "Globe" in mail week:

"It is only possible to use the term "White Race" very loosely, but, substantially, we all know what we mean—the inhabitants of Europe, the dominant races of America, and the Japanese, whose origin is exceedingly obscure, but who, judged by any possible test, are indubitably part of this great agglutination. Politically, we may regard it as composed of those people who are usually reckoned among what is known as the Family of Nations, and that is, perhaps, the safest general definition."

"Two White Nations."

The "Globe's" discovery that the Japanese belong to the "White Race," says "India," arises out of the remark in Mrs. Besant's Congress address that "the first great shock to the belief (in the minds of Indians) in the White Race came from the triumph of Japan over Russia," a statement that the paper regards as

Partially irrelevant because the Russo-Japanese conflict was a struggle between two white nations, and its significance to the rest of the world lay in the fact that the white nation which was victorious may be indifferently regarded as dwelling in the Farthest East, or as being the most extended outpost of the West. By that victory Japan asserted an incontestable claim to be included in the Family of Nations, and to be one of the pillars of civilisation as Europeans understand it, but the event threw no new light whatever on the relative status of the Englishman and the Hindu, the American and the Filipino, or the Dutchman and the Malay. If any of what we now look upon as the subject races were to display the same wonderful grasp upon the essentials of Western civilisation which the Japanese have shown, or were to be inspired by the same magnificent ideals united with the same practical capacity, it would, of course, very soon cease to be "subject" in any sense whatever.

"A Startling Theory."

"This is a very startling theory coming from so staid a paper as the 'Globe'", comments "India," and proceeds:

"It is, in fact, nothing less than the adage 'Nothing succeeds like success' writ large, and the consequential argument is that, if India, together with the Dominions, helps to break down the German military power, she will become entitled to admission into the 'Family of Nations', and automatically her prevalent brown colour will grow paler, until, in sheer despair, she will have to be included in the 'White Race', when she will be able to assume the part of 'the teacher and the governor of the rest of mankind.' Alternatively, if she claims independence successfully—which not even the inventive 'Globe' will hope for—she will be entitled to the same high privileges. Colour—we intend no play upon words—is lent to this view because, whilst, evidently, our contemporary regards the subject Malay as not belonging to the 'White Race', it considers that the independent Japanese, who admits his Malay origin, has proved his claim to admission within the charmed circle. But is not this an exceedingly dangerous doctrine for an Imperialist organ to preach to young India?"

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attended the meeting of the Working Committee of the Red Cross on Monday morning. Her Excellency and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief visited the Queen Mary Technical School in the afternoon.

The Members of the Rowlatt Committee who had been on a short visit to Lahore are passing through Delhi. They will re-assemble in Calcutta on the 11th instant.

We understand that Mr. Husseinali M. Rahimtoola is a candidate for the seat on the Corporation vacated by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola from the (B) Mandvi Ward.

HOME RULE DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

PERSONNEL OF FIRST BATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 4.

A letter by Mrs. Besant in "New India" published to-day regarding the Home Rule League Deputation shows that out of twenty names passed by the Council of the All-India Home Rule League at Delhi the President was directed to select five for the first relay and chose five who were ready to start at once if they could obtain passports. Subject to this condition, she says, Messrs. Manjeri Ramaier of Calicut, G. Joseph of Madura Jitendralal, Bannerji of Calcutta, Syud Hossain of Bombay, Pandit Iqbal Narain of Benares and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will leave on March 10th.

Mr. A. J. Elder of the Alliance Bank, Rangoon, has taken over the honorary treasurership of the Burma Red Cross and Comforts Fund from Mr. P. A. Churchward, C.I.E., on leave, and Mr. F. McCarthy, the Honorary Secretaryship from Mrs. Vale, who, with her husband, Capt. Vale, R.I.M., the retiring Principal Port Officer, Rangoon, is leaving for home.

ENEMY REPULSED NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

RAIDS NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

ENEMY BRILLIANTLY REPULSED.

AUSTRALIANS' EXCELLENT FEAT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 2 p.m. Mar. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wires:—Between St. Quentin and the Polygon Wood there were six enemy raids on Friday night and also two enemy attacks. The particular features of the raids were the intensely of enemy barrages and the promptitude and volume of our own artillery response, the almost exclusive use of the rifle for their repulse and the disinclination of picked German troops to press home the attack.

The biggest attack occurred against the Portuguese on a front of 3,000 yards between the Labassee road and Teankuissart in which a whole enemy battalion delivered the assault after a whirlwind bombardment. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting occurred, but a dashing Portuguese counter-attack caught the enemy still at grips in the trenches.

How the Australians repulsed a raid against them was characteristically brilliant. A terrific bombardment preceded the attack by a party of two hundred, many of whom were English-speaking. The principal point of the attack was a little post, the garrison of which put up a valiant defence. Nevertheless the enemy carried the post and pressed on to the company headquarters, where a counter-attack organised by the platoon commander irresistibly bore down upon the Germans, who scattered like chaff. During the raid there were a number of calls for help in English. One came from the commander of the raid, who was ultimately found dead. When the position was restored, 25 enemy corpses were found hanging on barbedwire.

Our casualties were very slight. Another smaller raid against the Australians utterly failed owing to the losses inflicted.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID NEAR ARMENTIERES.

ENEMY ATTEMPT REPULSED ON THREE POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 4.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—We made a successful raid south-east of Armentieres and repulsed the attempted raids in the neighbourhoods of St. Quentin Arleuxengohelle and Pontruet inflicting considerable casualties in the latter in a hand-to-hand fighting.

PATROL ENCOUNTER NEAR POLYGON WOOD.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 12 noon Mar. 4.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says that we took a few prisoners last night in a patrol encounter north-east of the Polygon Wood.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONODN, Mar. 4.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Mar. 4

The Admiralty states that our aircraft successfully raided seaplane sheds at Ostend and a number of hits were obtained from an altitude of 150 to 300 feet, also three direct hits on an anti-aircraft battery in the vicinity. All of our machines returned.

FRENCH FRONT.

BOMBARDMENT ON BOIS-LE-CHAUME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 12 noon Mar. 4.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports fairly lively bombardment on the Bois-lechaume front. Our artillery prevented the enemy from attacking north-east of Keillon in Lorraine, as he was preparing to leave his lines.

LIVELY ACTIONS ON THE MEUSE.

ENEMY ACTIVITY N. OF RHONE-RHINE CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 12 noon Mar. 4.

Last night's French communiqué reported lively artillery actions on the right of the Meuse in the Woevre and in the Domivre and Badonvillers regions.

The enemy violently bombarded the French lines north of the Rhone-Rhine canal.

GERMAN MINESWEEPER SUNK

OFF VLIELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 3.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Mar. 4.

A Berlin telegram states that a German minesweeper and three fishing steamers were sunk in the affair off Vieland. Most of the crews were saved.

THE TANK WEEK.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

CONFIDENCE IN PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 12 midnight, March 4.

The King has sent a message to Mr. Bonar Law on the occasion of the opening of the Tank Week. His Majesty says:—"I should like to wish you every success in the great efforts which are being made throughout the country in connection with the Business Week. I am confident that my people will be willing now and in future to contribute whatever money may be necessary to secure victory."

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO BRITISH ARMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, March 4.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March 5.

The special correspondent of the "Temps" at the front pays a high tribute to the British Army. He says:—"Those who come into contact with its various contingents, note the extraordinary moral of these troops from all parts of the world. The solidarity of their defence, the confidence in their leaders, the comparative comfort of their quarters and the abundance and variety of their food are equally important factors in this happy state of mind."

M. CLEMENCEAU VISITS AMERICAN. FRONT,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON Mar. 4.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March 5.

A telegram from American Headquarters in France states that M. Clemenceau visited the American front and decorated officers and men in connection with the German raid on the 1st March. Officers at dawn after the fight killed the Germans hiding in a shell hole.

A sergeant took the command when his captain was killed and drove off the enemy.

Another sergeant whom the Germans discovered in a shell-hole, came out and killed three of them.

M. Clemenceau viewed the German positions from an observation post.

LORD FRENCH GOES TO COUNTY CLARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 8 p.m., March 4.

Lord French has gone to County Clare.

THIRD ITALIAN LOAN.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, March 4.
Recd. 8 p.m., March 4.

The third loan has already reached five milliards of lire exceeding by two milliards the previous best.

CANADIAN ELECTION RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, March 4.
Recd. 8 p.m., March 4.

The final election returns show that the Union Government has received 158,282 civilian and 191,510 military votes, more than the Opposition. The Government has a majority of sixty-nine seats.

GERMANY'S NATIONAL DEBT.

AMOUNTS TO 124 MILLIARD MARKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Mar. 4.

In the Reichstag, Count Posadowsky tated that Germany's national debt was now nearly 124 milliards of marks.

ACTIONS IN THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

THEIR VIOLENCE AND IMPORTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 4.

A semi-official statement says:—The German offensive actions despite their violence and the importance of the forces engaged an amount hitherto only to vast the reconnoitring operations on the whole front. Both sides are even more vigilant but it would be premature to conclude that these engagements are a prelude to an imminent offensive.

GERMAN EXPEDITION TO FINLAND

TO HALT AT AALANDS.

SWEDEN'S OBJECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, March 3.
Recd. 8 p.m., March 4.

Germany has officially informed Sweden that she is sending troops to Finland at the request of the Finnish Government to suppress the revolution and the German troops will use the Aaland Islands as a halting place. Germany assures Sweden that she has no territorial interest in the Aalands and recognises Sweden's vital interests in them.

Sweden has replied strongly objecting to the eventual inclusion of the Aalands in the sphere of war operations. She emphasises that even a limited utilisation of the islands according to German conditions might create difficulties in the way of Sweden's humanitarian work for the protection of the population of the islands.

The Swedish commander of Aaland has been informed of the expected arrival of the German expedition.

TO FIGHT FINNISH WHITE GUARDS.

BALTIC FLEET READY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 2.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., March 3.

A meeting of the Committees of the Baltic Fleet decided to get the fleet ready for action to fight the Finnish White Guards.

PASSAGE OF GERMAN SHIPS REPORTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, March 4.
Recd. 12 midnight, March 4.

Papers report from Gothland that a squadron of fifteen German ships with transports passed on the 2nd March, going northwards.

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE.

SIGNED ON 3RD MARCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BALE, March 4.
Recd. 12 midnight, March 4.

A German official telegram states that peace with Russia was signed at five in the evening on the 3rd March.

PROVINCIAL SOVIETS DISSATISFIED.

CONGRESS OF SOVIETS CONVENED ON 12TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 8 p.m., March 4.

A large number of provincial Soviets including that of Moscow are dissatisfied with the peace terms and have convened a Congress of Soviets at Moscow on the 12th instant to discuss the conditions.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN GREAT RUSSIA CEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 8 p.m., March 4.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—Owing to the signature of the peace treaty military movements in Great Russia have ceased.

ROUMANIA AND PEACE.

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE'S PROPOSAL ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Mar. 3.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Mar. 4.

It is semi-officially reported from Bukharest that Roumania has adopted the basis for negotiations proposed by the Quadruple Alliance and will send representatives to discuss the conclusion of peace.

NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Mar. 4.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Mar. 4.

It is officially reported from Bukharest that negotiations with Roumania are progressing favourably.

SENSATION IN ITALY.

ARREST OF MILLIONAIRES.

FOR SUPPLYING SILK TO SWISS FIRMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 12 midnight, March 4.

A sensation has been caused in Italy by the arrest of numerous prominent men including millionaires, connected with the silk industry, on a charge of supplying Swiss firms with silk valued at millions sterling ultimately to be used for Zeppelins.

BOLSHEVIKS SEIZE VLADIVOSTOK PIER.

ALLIED WARSHIPS TO LAND MARINES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 3.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Mar. 4.

It is reported from Tokio that the Bolsheviks have seized the pier at Vladivostok on which munitions valued at a hundred million roubles are stored. They have also threatened to requisition foreign steamers. Allied warships are preparing to land marines.

JAPANESE BOLSHEVIK PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, March 3.
Recd. 8 p.m., March 4.

It is credibly reported that Blagovestchenk, Irkutsk, Khabarovsk and Omsk are now completely in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

SITUATION STATIONARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 12 midnight, March 4.

The Japanese situation is at present stationary and the conclusion of negotiations is expected momentarily. There is little fear that the Bolsheviks will get much stores from Vladivostock as quantities are so vast that it would take six months of normal service to transport them westwards.

GERMANS AT PSKOFF.

DEPORT MEN BELOW 42 TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 3.
Recd. 8 p.m., March 4.

The Germans at Pskoff have deported to Germany all men below the age of forty-two.

PETROGRAD BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 3.
Recd. 8 p.m., March 4.

A German aeroplane bombed the city and killed three and wounded five persons.

AMERICA'S GRIM RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 3.

The "Pioneer's" London military correspondent writes:—

A friend who has just landed in England from a lengthy visit to the United States told me that the spirit of determination exhibited there on all sides to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion is most striking. The American authorities are exhibiting a ruthless form of this determination in the manner in which they are interning all suspects in the States. There is apparently but one standard of loyalty there. The people are divided into but two classes, those who are whole heartedly with Government, and those who are not. There are no such thing as neutrals, or pacifists, or conscientious objectors. All such are classed as being against Government and are promptly placed behind the barbed wire. The whole of the wonderful manufacturing resources of the States are taken over by Government for the production of war material. Never has the army taken the field so splendidly. Equipped and so thoroughly well found as are these American troops, they are being trained on most practical lines and are arriving in their thousands in the training camps situated in England and France. When sufficient numbers have arrived to warrant an attempt being made, a section of the western front will be handed over to them to hold or to start a push from. As to when that time may be, it would be impossible for any one not in the confidence of the highest military authorities to ascertain, but it would not be any surprise to those who have seen the American troops arriving to hear the push comes off long before generally accepted time of late spring.

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS FROM U. S.

SPREADING SABOTAGE AND ANARCHY.

LABOUR SECRETARY'S ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 12 noon Mar. 4.

The Secretary of Labour has ordered the arrest and deportation of all aliens proved to have been spreading sabotage and anarchy the Pacific coast and in the north-west wnether members of the Industrial Workers of the World organisation or not.

BRITISH OFFICERS CAPTURED AT KUT.

STEPS TAKEN TO AMELIORATE CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Mar. 4.

In the House of Commons in replying to Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Fisher stated that the unfortunate condition of officers taken prisoners at Kut had recently come to knowledge and Government were taking all steps to ameliorate their position at the earliest moment.

CARGO OF SUDMARK.

CROWN'S APPEAL AGAINST PRIZE COURT DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 4.

The Privy Council has allowed the appeal of the Crown against the decision of the Prize Court of Egypt that the Crown is liable for damage to the cargo of copra of the captured German steamer Sudmark. The respondents, the Chartered Bank of India, the Merchantile Bank of India and the Eastern Pacific Trading Company and Messrs. Boustead, shippers of the cargo, contended that the cargo was illegally landed.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TEA.

THE TRADE'S OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 4.

The Tea trade opposes the Government's new control scheme and will probably propose that the trade should distribute tea and guarantee that tea shall be available at every retail shop at prices considerably below the new flat rate of 2/8 a pound while the best descriptions would be sold at higher prices.

INDIAN COURTS' REFERENCE TO FOREIGN DECISIONS.

DEPRECATED BY MR. AMEER ALI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., March 4.

Mr. Ameer Ali giving judgment in an Indian appeal before the Privy Council deprecated the practice of some Indian courts of referring largely to foreign decisions which were often based on considerations and conditions totally different from those prevailing in India. Thus, they were only likely to confuse the administration of justice.

LADY BUNNY CASE.

TRAINER RAMSHAW SEVERELY CAUTIONED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

The following is the finding by the R. C. T. C. Stewards in the Lady Bunny case:—

"The Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, acting on the report from Lucknow Stewards, held an enquiry into the running of Lady Bunny in the Jehangirabad Plate on January 31st as compared with her running in the Civil Service Cup on February 2nd. As a result of the enquiry trainer E. C. Ramshaw was severely cautioned. his explanation not being considered satisfactory. The Stewards cannot exonerate the owner, Mr. John Peters, from all blame in the matter, but are satisfied that there was no dishonest intention on his part.

The jockey was exonerated by the Lucknow Stewards which finding the Royal Calcutta Turf Club Stewards accepted.

U. S. WAR EXPENDITURE.

OVER 100 MILLION DOLLARS MONTHLY.

LOANS TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 12 noon Mar. 4.

Ten months of the war have cost the United States about 7,100 million dollars, over half of which has been lent to the Allies. The war expenditure is increasing at the rate of over a hundred million dollars monthly. but it is still below the official estimates.

AMENDMENTS TO CINEMATOGRAPH BILL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 4.

At the meeting of the Imperial Council on Tuesday amendments to the Cinematograph Bill will be moved by the Hon. Mr. Ayyangar, to make it plain that a film once passed for public exhibition cannot be made punishable thereafter, and by the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, substituting "the provincial high court" for "the local government" is the tribunal for appeals against the prohibition of a film.

APPRECIATION OF SIR W. MEYER'S BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 4.

Commenting on the Budget the "Rangoon Gazette" says:—

Sir William Meyer is completely justified in all that he says about India's financial strength. No one imagined that these achievements were possible. But uneasy feeling suggests itself as to whether all is for the best. We have borne our burdens with ease, our strength rising to the demand we have given much aid, but with a little sacrifice could we not have given more? It is at any rate up to us to make this year's subscription to the Indian War Loan a bamper subscription.

Regarding the Financial Statement the "Englishman" (Calcutta) says, absence of fresh taxation is its most conspicuous and surprising feature.

The "Statesman" (Calcutta) says, even in times of peace it would be regarded as remarkably satisfactory and submitted during the stress of a world wide war can only be termed prodigious.

The "Civil and Military Gazette," (Lahore) says, that no one wants taxation for its own sake, but it is impossible to consider the relative positions of tax payers at home and in India without a feeling of compunction, if not of shame.

The "Pioneer" (Allahabad) says, none can read it without realising with what ease India has been able to bear the charges necessitated by her contribution of one hundred millions towards the cost of war and how lengthy additional taxation imposed a year ago had rested on the shoulders of the people at large.

ENGLAND'S MISSION IN INDIA.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S PART IN FULFILMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

At to-day's Town Hall meeting expressing sorrow at the death of Sir William Wedderburn, Dr. P. C. Roy in concluding a lengthy speech said: The ultimate moral justification of England's rule over India is not Pax Brittannica, not even the economic prosperity of the country, but the preparation of the Indian people for self-government. If that end is lost sight of in the pursuit of any subsidiary advantage or improvement, British policy in India will miss its true goal. Its history will be a record of a huge failure, a record of immense preparations without fruition. Sir William knew it and therefore he kept his gaze steadily fixed on the true end and aim of England's mission in India, however distant that end might appear to his contemporaries. And he was the only one of a noble band of Englishmen who have devoted their lives to the same cause. He was "ain Brither" of Henry Lawrence and Evans Bell, Henry Cotton and Allan Hume.

Such lives may seem to the short sighted materialist to the all wise practical politician and the experienced bureaucrat on the spot as futile but only such lives can build a bridge between the East and the West only such Englishmen can make India's inclusion in the British Empire possible. When centuries have rolled away from now, when the divine purpose has wrought itself in India and the final history of our land comes to be written, the names of Wedderburn and Hume will shine in that record as a silver thread shot through the crimson web of British conquest of India."

NOTICE ON A LECTURER.

NOT TO SPEAK AGAINST MAHOMEDAN RELIGION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 4.

Before the District Magistrate, Rangoon, on Saturday, Dr. Luchmi Datt of Agra said to be a lecturer, was called upon to show cause why he should not be bound down to undertake not to deliver addresses or lectures or make utterances against Mahomedan religion or Koran or its prophets throughout Burma. The respondent undertook to comply with the conditions laid down in the bond and signed it.

The Rangoon agents of the Mergui Crown Rubber Co. have received a cable from London announcing an interim dividend of 7½ per cent. less tax payable on March 15th.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

(BY GEORGE S. ARUNDALE.)

There are many reasons why a radical change is needed in the system of education at present pervading India. First, it is not Indian—neither Indian in spirit, nor controlled by Indians. Second, it does not help India. In free countries, education makes good citizens—men and women who love their country and who work to make her great. In free countries education is intended make good fathers, good husbands, good mothers, good wives, good sons and daughters. In India, a foreign system of education only makes indifferent clerks, and does not help the people to earn enough to live in decent comfort. In India, though most fathers, husbands, mothers, wives, sons, daughters are good and devoted, it is not education that makes them so, but the unquenchable spirit of the Indian race which no invasions, conquests, hardships have been able to kill.

If Indians love their ancient Motherland, it is not because they are educated to love her—as the children of free countries are trained to love theirs; it is because love of country is the root base of their nature—crushed and after senseless under discouragement and hardship, but ready to awaken at the slightest opportunity.

Think how happy India might be if she could control the education of her sons and daughters. Love of country would have free expression. India's welfare and happiness would be the first care of a truly National system; and the Indian home would be far happier even than it is, for there would be less anxiety. Also, instead of preparing boys for professions already overcrowded, and in which it is almost impossible for the majority to earn a livelihood, they would be trained—as are boys in free countries, for professions in which they can both fulfil their duty to their families and at the same time make India a good Nation.

You know how the education of Indian girls is neglected. In free countries, the education of girls is now regarded as of even greater importance than the education of boys. In free countries it is now understood that good citizenship depends largely upon the women—whether they are trained to love their Motherland; whether they are taught what good citizenship means, whether they are helped to become good and efficient mothers, capable wives. In India, the education of Indian girls is for the most part in the hands of foreigners who neither know India, nor understand her needs. Moreover they are naturally thinking more about their own country and her welfare than about India and India's welfare.

CARE OF POSTERITY.

The result is that India is poor and weak, when she might be rich and strong, India might be a great nation among the nations of the world; but in fact she is at present one of the most helpless. The average Indian dies while still quite young, whereas the average citizen of every other country only dies in middle age or later. Half the population of India is almost starving—a statement made by a European officer of the Government: of no other country could this be said. The early deaths and the miserable condition of the majority of India's sons and daughters means great unhappiness. We must try to remove the unhappiness—first by gaining Home Rule, second by establishing National Education.

Leaving the Home Rule question, it is a political question and wives of Government servants cannot take active part in it, there remains the question of National Education. Home Rule may come only after a few years, but National Education can begin at once, for it is entirely independent of the kind of Government the country may possess.

First of all we want the education of our children to be in the hands of Indian fathers and mothers. To meet this need the Society for the Promotion of National Education has been established by the leading Indian men and Indian women in the country, and its object is to open schools and colleges everywhere throughout the land, for boys and for girls, in which the education shall be truly Indian, because it will be under Indian control and will give such education as shall enable its pupils to earn good livelihoods and to serve their Motherland. It will make religious education the foundation of its activity. Each pupil must be taught his or her own faith, taught to reverence it and to value it. For the girls, the education will be such as to help them to become good wives and mothers, truly Indian wives and truly Indian mothers—filled with spirit of Indian womanhood. For the boys, the education will be such as to help them to do their duty to thier families, and to take up those professions, neglected to-day, upon which both the country's and the individual's prosperity depend. Commerce, agriculture industry—education along such lines will lift India from her present condition of poverty and hardship to a state of prosperity and ease which she has not known from centuries. And the home will be happy, because free from care. Among great leaders who have set themselves to the task of accomplishing this noble service to Mother India are—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdhury, Mrs. Sadasiva Iyer, Mrs. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Mrs. Naik, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Lokmanya Tilak, Sri Subramania Iyer, Syed Hasan Imam Sahab, Mr. Mazhar-ul Haque, and many members of Local and Imperial Legislative Council. All these are the promoters and governors of the Society for the Promotion of National Education. Will you not help it, therefore, to open schools throughout the country, National School, schools for boys, schools for girls, schools truly Indian, schools in which there is no danger to the pupils' faith?

Do you know that in England a *Children's Jewel Fund* has been opened to help in educating England's children along better lines, in giving them more efficient care! One of England's greatest ladies, the Duchess of Marlborough, said last December: "Jewels are a luxury, and one feels that at the present time ... one can do without the adornments." And ornaments are pouring in for the Children's Jewel Fund from all parts of Great Britain.

Now, in order to help the National Society, it has been decided to spend every day from April 8th to April 15th next, both days inclusive in collecting as much money as possible, so that many schools may be started on truly National lines. There will be processions, house to house collections, bazaars, entertainments, meetings, and all kinds of activities to make known the objects of the Society and to give funds for its sacred work.

Could you not make a Committee of your friends and make plans for work during the week which begins on April 8th and ends on April 15th? Could you not urge your fathers, your husbands, your sons, your relatives of all degrees, to help India with all their enthusiasm and all their energies during the next few weeks, so that there may be a mighty offering on the altar of the Motherland in aid of the education of her children? Could you not start a Children's Jewel Fund, giving some of your own ornaments and asking your friends to do the same? Such gifts are indeed offerings to a temple sacred, and meritorious to the giver!

A couple of months ago, there was an "Our Day" scheme, started by the Government, which gave a crore of rupees to the Red Cross. Is not India's need even greater? Will you not help to make Our Week, Your Week, India's Week, a week of dedication to the mighty Mother's service, so that her children may grow worthy of her—true patriots, men and women—happy, free, contented, serving their homes and their Motherland and blessed alike by both?

VACCINATION IN BOTH ARMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of Munshi Mahmud, dated 10th November, 1917, appearing in one of your issues, has just reached me. This question of vaccinating on both arms has been raised many times, but apparently the authorities ignore the protests of parents and others. A lady missionary to the Central Provinces when home on leave in England a few years ago asked me to take the matter up. She said that the poor Indian mothers had to leave their children lying on the floor of the hut, and when vaccination was performed on both arms it was impossible to prevent dirt getting into the vaccination wound. I did my best, but the Government of India did not seem to see the necessity for general action to stop this scandal. In England vaccination has never been performed on both arms; such a proposal would be indignantly scouted. The Government system requires four vaccination marks on one arm, but numbers of private doctors make only one tiny mark, and even that amount of vaccination is decreasing in this country, nearly two-thirds of the babies born remaining unvaccinated.

While on this subject, might I suggest that it is not a mere palliative such as the reduction in the number of vaccination places that is wanted, but the abolition of Vaccination altogether. This poisoning of the blood of infants is a fearful thing, although it is done in ignorance and with the best of motives. Already parents in Bombay are beginning to understand how awful it is, and I earnestly trust that the time will come when the officials will also see the truth and stop forcing diseased matter from a calf which has been inoculted with this horrible poison on helpless infants.—Yours, etc.,

L. LOAT
Secretary of the National Anti-Vaccination League.
25 Denison House,
296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.
January 14th, 1918.

THANKS TO MRS. C. H. HARRISON,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On behalf of some of the Postal staff on active service in E.E.F. I acknowledge the receipt of War Gifts such as Sweets, Losengers, etc., kindly sent by Mrs. C. H. Harrison in India and duly convey our sincere thanks to her for her kind remembrance in sending us something or other from time to time, we pray her a long life and happiness and victory to our King.—Yours etc.

G. GOVINDARAJALOO NAIDU.
Postal dept., E.E.F. c/o P.P.M., Bombay.
Feb. 2, 1918.

POLO AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 2.

There was a large attendance on the polo ground to-day to witness the semi-finals of the Radhamohan Polo Tournament, those present including their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford and Sir Harcourt Butler. The polo pony show in connection with the tournament also took place to-day. In the class English and Colonials the first prize was won by Captain Raja Hari Singh's Balliagan, and the second prize by Captain Guthrie's Chance. In the class Arabs and country-breds, Captain Raja Hari Singh's Muskateer stood first. In the tournament, Patiala conceding one goal, beat the 26th Cavalry by five goals to one. Jodhpur, conceding two goals, beat the Viceroy's team by four goals to three in an exceptionally fast and closely contested game.

Umpires—Major Hutchinson and Captain Henry.

The final in the tournament will be played on 4th March, when her Excellency Lady Chelmsford will present prizes.

THE COTTON DANGER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public ought to be very much obliged to you for laying before them, as you have done, the views of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association with regard to the prices of cotton. Taking the letter of the Secretary of the Cotton Trade Association to the Controller of Prices in its entirety, one cannot but come to the conclusion that instead of assisting the Controller by laying before him certain specific remedies for an evil which exists, in spite of all the Bombay Cotton Trade Association might have to say, he raises all sorts of irrelevant considerations. The Controller has in the most concise terms put before the Association two definite proposals, (1) as regards the advisability of adopting such measures as have been taken by the Liverpool Cotton Exchange and, (2) the advisability of fixing the highest maximum rate of cotton. The Association for reasons best known to themselves direct their Secretary to reply in a roundabout way, the only object of which so far as one can see, is to gain time to let the Broach Settlement pass. The Association's two most important pleas are that the prices now prevailing are owing to a shortage of crops and that speculation has not much to do with the fixing of prices, which the Association says are natural.

As regards their first contention the Association says the crop of the present year is "decidedly short". Last year the crop of Indian cotton was 45,00,000 of bales. This year it is only 6 lakhs less. As against this we must remember that the export facilities have been daily growing less and less so that the exports of the last year must necessarily have been greater than that of this year. In fact, exports this year are reduced and limited to Japan only and a decrease of 6 lakhs of bales cannot therefore be termed substantially short. Last year the Association when the prices went to Rs. 450, thought it their duty to interfere. Has the crop this time turned out so short that the Association does not think of interfering even when the price reaches Rs. 700? The reply to the Controller assumes all sorts of fallacies which would naturally misguide the Controller. For instance, it is said by the Association that the Home Government have only to consider the consumer whereas in India Government have also to consider the grower and any scheme of control which ignored the latter would be wrong. Nobody who has read the evidence befre the Cotton Commission would fail to see the fallacies of this argument. The heavy prices now prevailing do not the least affect the grower. It is well-known and admitted on all hands that even before his crops are gathered the grower sells the same to the sawkars. He does not wait for the prices to go up.

As to the contention of the Association that these fancy prices are not the direct outcome of speculation, the facts already placed before the public are a sufficient reply. The Association glibly talks of a natural movement of prices. You have already pointed out the actual purchases of Marwaris as against the actual out-turn of Broach cotton and the public can form their own conclusions.—Yours, etc.,

"COTTON TRADE."

CENSUS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN NASIK.

(From a Correspondent.)

NASIK, Mar. 3.

At a meeting of the Schools Committee of the Nasik Municipality recently held, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Chairman of the Committee, that with a view to introducing *compulsory primary education* in Nasik a census of boys of the ages of seven to eleven should be taken. Accordingly the census work will soon be commenced with the help of the teachers in the Municipal Schools.

SALBONIHAT LOOTING CASE JUDGMENT

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Judgment has been delivered at Midnapore in the Salbonihat looting case. Of the original 29 accused two were discharged in the course of the trial, and seven are acquitted. The remaining twenty are convicted for unlawful assembly and stealing and sentences are passed varying from fifteen stripes on two juveniles to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. In the course of the judgment the Court observed the heinousness of the offence was aggravated by the proximity of the place of occurrence to the police station and that the offenders defied the presence of Dafadars and Chowkidars on duty at Salbonihat.

JUTE GROWING IN BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 4.

Efforts are being made by the Agricultural Department of the Government of Burma to foster jute growing on a commercial basis in Burma. The valuation of two samples of jute grain in the Ramyin Valley, Upper Burma, in the opinion of the Burma Chamber of Commerce show that the fibre is strong and is a class most in demand by Bengal manufacturers closely resembling Kurimgunj jute in Mymensingh district. As a result of that valuation and the Burma Chamber's reply the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mandalay, says that they hope to improve on the samples and asks if any firm in Rangoon is willing to make an offer for this sort of jute and what is the smallest quantity required for total shipment by the firm willing to help. If there are any prospective buyers they (the Agriculture Department) could have fibre grown and the next year send samples to Rangoon for offers at market rates. The Chamber, it appears, is unable to find the market, but it is understood members and firms in Burma interested in jute have been asked to make offers a direct trial shipment of ten tons being suggested as suitable. Rangoon merchants in rice, beans, etc., are alive to the importance of jute cultivation in Burma, because demands for jute fabrics are very large anrd delta tracts in Maubin are suitable areas for the cultivation.

THE RENT BILL.

A PLEA FOR LANDLORDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a middle-class landlord owning some property in Bombay I take the liberty of writing these few lines on the Bombay Rent Bill which has just been published.

Looking to the objects and reasons annexed to the Bill one must admit that there is some justification for the Government to interfere in checking the present abnormal rise in rents in Bombay but as it happens always the innocent suffer along with the guilty. The Government has to see that the Rent Bill is not made an instrument of harassment on the part of tenants and does not cause undue hardships to landlords generally. Before the outbreak of the present war in Europe the realationship between the tenants and landlords in Bombay was generally of a cordial and harmonious nature. As will be seen from the Records of the Small Causes Court, the number of ejectment suits was few and far between. Many landlords were contented with the small rents they received which in many cases were not raised for many years, as the tenants continued to pay rents regularly and prices of foodstuffs, etc., were normal. These landlords will suffer much by the principle of the standard rent. The rise in food stuffs and building materials and standard of living in Bombay being increased, some of the landlords were compelled to raise up the rents moderately, but on account of large accumulation of profits by the merchant class, especially the cloth and dye merchants, many good landlords were tempted to put their proportion for sale which brought in some cases fabulous prices and it is these new landlords or their rent farming agents who have raised the rents very high. In my opinion the new Rent Bill requires some alterations.

(1) All properties must be classified into dwelling premises and business quarters (shops and godowns, etc.) and the latter must be exempted from the operation of the Act as in England. If merchants are making enormous profits, I do not see any reason why landlords should not be partial sharers thereof rather than remain idle envious spectators. The 10 per cent. increase over standard rent for dwelling premises is quite proper but for business premises, if included in the Rent Bill, the percentage should be 20 per cent.

(2) Some provision must be made in the Bill whereby the landlord is empowered to raise his rent proportionally in case the cost of repairs to his premises is more than Rs. 500 per year the particulars whereof the landlords should furnish to the tenant.

As a result of the war many old-industries are dying and new ones are taking their places. The nature of the tenement is also changing; for example, the premises which were once let for horse-stable now give more rents for Motor cars and why should landlords be prevented from acting up to the times. I do not think that the legislative intends to give retrospective effect to the Act, for if it does, it will cause great hardship to the landlords who have not speculated in properties.—Yours truly,

S. B. R.
Bombay, March 2nd.

IS KARACHI DEARER THAN BOMBAY?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On my visit to Bombay three weeks back I had occasion to go into the question of the rates of food stuff with the object of ascertaining whether Bombay is dearer or Karachi and I have come to the conclusion and no doubt the public will also come to the same conclusion after studying the rates given below that Bombay is by far cheaper than Karachi as far as food prices are concerned.

I may also state that the prices of Bombay food stuffs published in the last Bombay Government Gazette tally with the rates I personally obtained in Bombay after very careful enquiries of days together.

The following table will show the difference of rates between Karachi and Bombay:—

		Bombay.		Karachi.
Mutton (Goat)...	per lb.	0-4-0	per lb.	0-4-0
,, (sheep)..	,,	0-4-0	,,	0-5-0
Potatoes	per seer	0-1-9	per seer	0-3-6
Onions	,,	0-0-11	,,	0-2-0
Tomato	,,	0-2-3	,,	0-3-0
Greenpeas	,,	0-2-9	,,	0-3-6
Bhindis	,,	0-3-3	,,	0-14-0
Brinjal	,,	0-2-6	,,	0-4-0
Lime	per doz.	0-1-6	per doz.	0-4-0
Banana	,,	0-7-0	,,	1-0-0
Plantain	,,	0-2-0	,,	0-5-0
Eggs	,,	0-9-0	,,	0-10-0
Fuel Babul ...	per maund	1-4-0	per maund	1-2-0
Charcoal	,,	2-13-0	,,	3-4-0
Gujarat Ghee ...	,,	57-0-0	,,	59-0-0
Rice	,,	5-4-0	,,	7-12-0
Flour No. 2	,,	6-11-0	,,	8-12-0
Sugar Java	per cwt.	17-0-0	per cwt.	18-0-0*

Although the Bombay seer is equal to 28 tolas against 80 tolas of Karachi seer, and Bombay maund of 26 2/3 lbs. against Karachi maund of 80 lbs., I have calculated the Bombay rates so as to compare them with the Karachi seer of 80 tolas, so the public should not be misled that the rates quoted above are Bombay weight, but they should be understood as paralel to Karachi weight of 80 tolas seer.

One would be surprised to find the price of Potatoes in Bombay 0-1-9 as against 0-3-6 per seer in Karachi and Onions at 0-0-11 as against 0-2-0 in Karachi, but these rates are in no way exaggerated. The Bombay Government Gazette of the 21st February gives the rate of Potatoes as Rs. 1-8-0 per maund (Bombay maund of 26 2/3 lbs.) and Onions as annas 12 per maund (Bombay maund of 26 2/3 lbs.) so the public will see that my statement will bear out the authentic figures in the B.G.G.

The above table will show prices of staple articles which are daily in use by poor, middle class and the rich and at a glance it could be said that Karachi rates are by far the higher than those prevailing in Bombay. The Government of Bombay would have been therefore more better advised had they appointed a controller of prices at Karachi first rather than in Bombay. Instead we see that Karachi has been totally forgotten by the Bombay Government in face of these crushing prices.

For this very reason we have been clamouring for the separation of Sind from Bombay and making it autonomous. Had Sind been autonomous we would have long since appointed our own controller of prices and promptly redressed the grievances of the Sind public.

*Since three days the sugar market in Karachi has shown a tendency more favourable to the consumers. To-day the rate for Java sugar in Karachi is Rs. 16-4-0 per cwt. and there is every likelihood of the rate still falling down in view of the several sugar steamers expected shortly.—Yours etc.,

R. K. SIDHVA.
Karachi, February 28th 1918.

PRICE OF PATENT MEIDCINES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is necessary to call the attention of the Controller of Prices in Bombay through your esteemed columns, to the profiteering policy of patent-medicine vendors who are unmindful of the sufferings of the poor and the sick. Every day the wholesale dealers enhance the prices of such things as cologne, quinine, and various sorts of tinctures, extracts and tonic-syrups and the retail-dealers follow suit with greater greed.

I may give here an instance. Almost every physician recommends Huxley's Nerve Vigour or Scott's Emulsion, not to mention various similar medicines, but the prices at which they are obtainable now is nearly treble those before the war. Huxley's Syrup, for instance, can be had now at Rs. 4-8-0 a small bottle, pre-war price being about Rs. 1-8-0.

Everybody hopes that the Conroller will do something to check the tremendous enhancements in this direction and receive blessings of the sick and afflicted.

Please allow a corner to the above letter, and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

R. H. MISTRI.
438, Thakordwar, March 1.

CAPITAL VS. LABOUR, IN AHMEDAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In to-day's issue of your paper, a gentleman gives some calculations as to the material disadvantages, which are to be the direct out-come of the Capital vs. Labour dispute in this city; but besides those, there are permanent disadvantages, which, I think the mill owners' group meeting have either overlooked or neglected in the face of its vital importance.

It seems quite probable, that if the lock-out continues for about a fortnight or more, a great many labourers, who are at present willing to resume work and accept the allowance which the mill owners' group have decided to give, would find means of living at places other than this, and so when the settlement is effected and the weaving sheds commence working, an unusual scarcity of labour is sure to be experienced.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi deserves credit for educing his demands for increase in wages, on behalf of the mill hands, from 50 per cent. to 35 per cent. which is barely sufficient and quite reasonable, looking to the extraordinarily high prices of the necessities at present. That is, it seems his intention to meet halfway, by reducing 15 per cent. of the original demands. But it is a matter of much regret, that the mill owners do not exhibit any inclination to modify their decision and thereby to arrive at a settlement.

The mill owners do not wish to alter their resolution, because they are not the principal losers in this dispute. The loss, I must say, is shareholders.' And they should at this juncture, emerge from their slumber, and give a bit of advice to the agents, who are appointed by them, to be a little more reasonable where shareholders' pockets are chiefly affected.

Besides these, the cloth bazaar is unusually rising at every hour that sees the lock-out prolonging, and the poor public who are already struggling under the heavy burden of high prices, are bound to have a further difficult time to pass through which seems the inevitable result.

None but the shareholders or some thoughtful member of the mill owners' group meeting, can remedy this evil.

"J. P."

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

A notable insurance concern is the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., which was started as far back as 1871 for affording to both Indian and European lives, the opportunity of insuring in a society of their own and controlled entirely by themselves. Among the most attractive features of this Company is that its control is vested entirely in the policy-holders through a Board of Directors by them, every policyholder having a right of inspection of the books and registers, of voting at general meetings, and also being eligible for election as Director. The Society is purely mutual and its entire funds are the property of the insured. Its funds are all invested in gilt-edged securities authorised by the Indian Trusts Act. No greater evidence of its solidity can be given than that in 1895 when it was found that a large surplus had accumulated, 15 per cent. of the premia paid was refunded to all policy-holders. Amongst other unique advantages this Company offers, mention might briefly be made of its very low rates, that it effects assurance up to the age of 60, and what is still more striking, it accepts female lives at ordinary rates. Every participating policyholder receives a uniform rate of bonus, and is entitled to have his premium reduced to English Rates during his residence in Europe. Further, it grants loans to the extent of over 90 per cent. of the surrender value, and it was the first insurance office in India to introduce the principle of non-forfeiture of life-policies. The agents of the Company are Messrs. D. J. Caddie and Co. of Apollo Street, and the Company is purely Indian, managed by a respectable Board of Indian and European directors on sound and conservative principles.

Mussamat Jodh Kuar, wife of Lieut. Baba Kartar Singh, who disappeared from the Kumbh fair, has been found at Hardwar, says an Allahabad message.

FRANCE IS NOT BLED WHITE.

ARMIES NEVER BETTER.

AMERICAN TESTIMONY.

"France is bled white" so we have been told. After eight busy days in that wonderful country, I have a fresh sense of th ewideness of the gulf between rhetoric and reality, says Mr. Edward Price Bell, the well known American press correspondent, writing in the "Daiy Mail". France is *not* bled white. France has less red blood than she did have, but she has an ocean of red blood yet. Many hundreds of thousands of glorious Frenchmen have died in this war, but many more hundreds of thousands are alive and well and ready to give their lives for the cause in which their compatriots perished.

Of course it was only a glimpse I had of France; no one can get more in eight days. But I saw masses of French soldiers and of French civilians. I saw divisions on the march and saw scores of hamlets, villages, and cities. I saw something of France's broad agricultural acreage. Not a soul I saw in the Army or out of it, nor anything that came before by eyes, lent the slightest colour to the suggestion that France is bled white.

Never before have her armies been so good, though this is saying almost incredibly much. It can be said only because her armies are still sufficiently numerous and are more highly skilled than at any previous time. They are more highly skilled because in this war armies learn every day. Experiments are ceaseless. Strategy, tactics, and machinery are progressive. In none of these things are the French second to anyone.

Most of the roads for miles behind the French front resound by day and night with the tramp of troops. However far one motors one seems never to come to the end of them. Sturdy men they are, in the pink of condition, tough as leather. Infantry, cavalry, and artillery alternate.

MAGNIFICENT SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

I travelled from Amiens to Paris and from Paris to Havre, and found the French nation—the substructure of French civilisation—at the back of the armies, industrially and commercially holding, like a citadel, the foundations of those armies. I went to France expecting to find melancholy covering the country as with a veil. I expected that at best the nation would seem gaunt and haggard. Surely I should find something answering to the phrase "bled white".

Not at all.

Instead of these things I saw shining through the handsome faces of the men and the beautiful faces of the women and children the old, magnificent spirit that has filled French history with splendour. Paris, with that awful flood Prussian savagery held in check by French and British manhood only a few miles away, is as self-possessed as is London. If the military dam broke, Paris would be inundated; but Paris lives, works and plays, unafraid. Factories, shops, treatres, music-halls, picture palace hotels, restaurants, and the streets of the great and beautiful city are a-quiver with life. True, darkness claims the whole outer world of Paris at night. True, coal is dear, food is dear, and the pinch of war is felt far and wide. But what matters is that the spirit of the people is not only unbroken but unbent.

If the streets are smothered in gloom after sunset, lights glow within the dark walls. People eat, drink, watch the play, chat, laugh, make love as in happier days. Any great restaurant at night furnishes an absorbing spectacle of animated manhood and womanhood. Some of the finest faces one can see in the world are there—faces of soldiers and civilian men, faces of women remarkable alike for personality and for beauty These mirrors one searches in vain for evidence that Frances suffers her misfortunes with anything but invicible *moral*.

Go among the crowds that throng the streets in daylight and you get the same impression. If you expect languor and depression you find vigour and buoyancy to a degree nothing short of astounding. In a word, in spite of all its losses and sorrows, Paris rings with the old voices and leaps with the old vivacity. Mourning is visible everywhere, but how charmingly, how brightly it is worn! Parisian women appear to regard is as a patriotic duty, while showing by their dress that they have been bereaved, not to spread an atmosphere of grief. Their black frocks are beautifully cut and worn with incomparable charm. It is the same with the little girls; in their costumes of unrelieved sombreness they are the perfection of dainty elegance.

France, as I saw her, has more and better food than has Britain. I saw rectangular lumps of luminouus white sugar that made my mouth water. I brought a few of these back to London, not to eat but to exhibit! Britons of all classes, I feel sure, are on shorter rations than are the French; yet even British rations are adequate, and promise to become better rather than worse.

CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY.

Such are my impressions from a kind of kinematographic glance at parts of France and at the French capital. I went expecting to be saddened and came away deeply gladdened. Yet I would not project a false perspective. France's miseries, her sacrifices, her efflux of energy, blood, money, and material have been stupendous. She could not go on for ever as she has been going on for three and a half years. With all her might America should hurry.

Already the American uniform meets one at every turn in Paris and is seen at every Parisian centre. American soldiers are streaming to the front. But where we have thousands, hundreds of thousands, possibly millions, will be needed. Unlimited numbers America can make them and transport them and save innumerable lives. France believes she will do it. Every officer, British or French, that I saw in France believes she will do it. I certainly believe she will do it.

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CHINGLEPUT TREASON TRIAL,

EVIDENCE ON HANDWRITING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHINGLEPUT, Mar. 1.

The further hearing of C. S. Sitarama Iyer's case being resumed Mr. F. Bewster, handwriting expert, cross-examined by Mr. Narasiah of Chittore, stated that he spent approximately about ten to twelve hours examining the documents. Before he started examining the documents he knew the nature of the case from newspapers. He had a general idea of the case. He had made notes after going through the documents. He took up the standard writing first. They were letters to the Oriental Life Assurance Company, initialled by him. He had discovered characteristic peculiarities from the standard writings. Witness was then examined in detail in regard to the difference in the formation of other letters.

Counsel next cross-examined Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer, of the Oriental life Assurance Co., in great detail. He could not give any peculiarities about the prisoner's handwriting. but spoke of it merely from his acquaintance of writing and its general appearance. Re-examined, witness stated that in spite of dissimilarities pointed out to him, he still adhered to the opinion that the documents were in the prisoner's handwriting. The Court rose for the day.

SIX MONTH FOR BOGUS LIEUTENANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday passed orders in the case against an Anglo-Indian named C. H. Weston who was charged with having posed as a Second-Lieutenant of his Majesty's Army and a purchasing agent of the Munitions Board and as such placed large orders for the supply of different kinds of goods with different Calcutta firms. The accused was formerly the head clerk in the office of the Indian Munitions Board at Simla. The magistrate sentenced him to six months rigorous imprisonment. It was mentioned in the court that a warrant had been received from the authorities at Lucknow, where the accused was wanted on a charge of cheating.

DELHI TELEPHONE SYSTEM DISLOCATED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 3.

Owing to a fire in the Central Delhi Telephone Exchange on Sunday night, the whole Delhi telephone system is for the time being out of action. Every endeavour is being made to restore communication, but until it has been ascertained what spare parts are forthcoming from other places in India no definite information can be given as to how long this will take. It is hoped to arrange for communication over the trunk lines to Simla from to-day but this will only be possible in the case of messages despatched from the Central Telephone Office.

"SMALL MERCIES IN THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The intermittent agitation through your columns, for a war allowance by the telegraphists, has been productive of some good as evidenced by the grant of 5 per cent. on their pay to them and their brothers in the post; but how far helpful this will be is a matter for doubt, for, though 5 Rs. are 5 Rs. they are "only 5 Rs." when compared to the enormous increase in rates and prices.

Some few months back two memorials were submitted; one local; the other a general one, from the headquarters of the telegraph association at Calcutta, containing the request that the allowance be proportioned to the needs and the pay of the staff; those posted in the hill stations to receive the largest percentage for obvious reasons.

The D.G., in his reply to the local petition, proposed to await the action of the Bombay Government, implying, it must be supposed, that, on their decision, he would base his own. That decision has not been publicly announced; and, unless the D.G. acted on private information, it must be surmised that he was largely influenced by the measures of the railways with regard to their own employees.

Viewed in the light of his reply the grant of the "five per cent" does not show up very well.

The Bombay Government has allowed local landlords a ten per cent. increase on their rentals, and, it is presumed, perhaps, that the bonus will put it within reach of the amalgamated staffs to meet the additional demand; meanwhile they will, as heretofore, continue to perplex themselves with all the other items of expenditure.

This comes very near to insulting the hardships of the men. The staff in Burma has for years been in the enjoyment of a "Burma allowance." as a compensation for the recognised dearness of living in that country, and there is no reason why the concession should not be extended to the men here; of course only till such time as the war lasts.

But, apart from this, a point of especial interest to the lower paid subordinate is in the balance, those who are in receipt of a salary of Rs. 30, and below, get a grain allowance of Rs. 3, or thereabouts; but there is a clause in the regulations which prevents a Government servant from drawing two allowances together, now, in the lowly light of the clerk, a war allowance is good; but a grain allowance is still better.

Will the D. G. say "R. I. P. friend, thou wilt get both"? As contrasted with these niggardly grants, in a necessary and bona fide cause, it is easy to point to reckless waste where neither necessity nor expedience were consulted and it calls up a familiar image to the mind, which, as being peculiarly applicable here, I set down.

The traveller in Sahara, Worn, Weary, and Thirsty, casting about for a drink espies, in the dim distance, the sheen of a silvery lake embossed in the sands, calling up all the powers of his exhausted limbs, he hastens to the spot, only to find that the grateful waters have retreated ten miles beyond him. It is Fata Morgana, a mirage. The relief is momentary and only for the eyes.—Yours etc.

"FATA MORGANA."

LAW STUDENTS

Will please note that Munchershaw's Examination Manual of the MAHOMEDAN LAW, is now ready. Price, Rs. 1-8.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue **Treasury Bills** for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills Rs. 98-12-0 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-8 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bill **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of th Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks,

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 3.

The disturbance in the north-west has caused nearly general and moderately heavy rain in Simla, Mussooree hills, and a few falls in Kashmir and the Punjab plains. It is travelling eastwards. Rainfall continued in the extreme north of Burma. The chief amounts are:—Simla and Chakrata one inch, Ludhiana and Khushab a quarter, Bhamo one and half.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall eastwards in the United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th March 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports a thunderstorm and 0.88in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight excess. Both day and night temperatures are generally above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are practically clear. Day temperature is considerably above normal throughout; night temperature is also in slight to moderate excess.

Sind and Rajputaut.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and west Rajputana and are clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind. Day temperature is in moderate excess except at Karachi; night temperature is above the average generally.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is higher than usual in north Gujarat. Day temperature is above normal except at Dwarka and Veraval; night temperature is above the average in Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Chanda. Day temperature is above normal throughout; night temperature is also above the average at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity continues in excess in the north Konkan. Night temperature is in slight excess generally.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess in the north of the division; night temperature is above the average in north Hyderabad and locally in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rawalpindi is the only station reporting rainfall this morning. Conditions are still slightly unsettled in the Punjab and north-east Baluchistan; but weather has improved on the whole.

Dry weather appears probable generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 4th of March, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure since 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	64.2	54.9	89	..	4.69	—4.95
Do. (3rd Mar.)	81.8	66.2	82	..	9.46	—0.99
Jask	81.7	70.0	70	..	2.46	—0.89
Do. (3rd Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	88.9	72.9	58	..	0.16	—2.67
Do. (3rd Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.3	51.6	73	0.88	5.78	—0.67
Rawalpindi	80.8	57.7	84	..	0.33	—2.29
Lahore	88.0	58.0	82	..	0.53	..
Hissar	84.7	59.1	81	..	1.30	—0.45
Ambala	87.0	61.8	71	..	0.52	—1.86
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	83.7	64.9	65	..	1.00	—0.35
Mainpuri	87.1	61.6	68	..	0.52	—1.48
Jhansi	94.7	66.1	30	..	0.27	—1.28
Cawupere	96.4	68.7	59	..	0.42	—1.37
Allahabad	99.6	62.3	63	..	0.39	—1.52
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	91.7	62.0	37	..	0.02	—0.88
Karachi	80.8	67.2	91	..	0	—1.25
Ajmer	89.8	60.4	52	..	0.25	—0.90
Jalpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kotah	97.6	69.2	41	..	0	—0.83
Mount Abu	79.6	64.4	48	..	0.12	—0.91
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.2	62.5	44	..	0	—0.39
Dwarka	81.8	68.7	91	..	0	—0.66
Veraval	83.4	66.0	68	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	97.1	61.9	68	..	0	—0.45
Bhavnagar Para	102.1	67.2	50	..	0	—0.46
Surat	97.5	66.8	63	..	0	—0.32
Ahmedabad	100.4	68.7	66	..	0	—0.38
Deesa	96.6	64.0	55	..	0	—0.47
Neemuch	95.9	63.8	49	..	0	—0.72
Indore	97.5	57.3	44	..	0	—0.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.7	59.1	53	..	0.96	—1.26
Saugor	96.0	67.2	21	..	0.14	—1.82
Hoshangabad	98.7	61.8	43	..	0.20	—1.39
Khandwa	101.2	60.6	38	..	0.04	—1.01
Akola	102.0	66.1	26	..	0.21	—1.52
Amraoti	101.3	70.3	33	..	0.07	—1.75
Nagpur	99.3	66.2	54	..	0.31	—1.78
Chanda	100.5	69.0	59	..	0.22	—1.68
Raipur	97.7	72.6	51	..	0.95	—0.68
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	74.4	86	..	0	—0.57
Ratnagiri	85.7	73.3	76	..	0.99	+0.30
Marmugao	88.4	75.7	84	..	5.95	+4.76
Karwar	88.3	74.8	90	..	1.10	—0.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.9	59.4	21	..	1.45	+0.61
Ahmednagar	97.2	61.5	30	..	3.03	+1.76
Poona	98.4	60.5	55	..	3.87	+2.75
Sholapur	98.9	70 0	31	..	0.65	—0. 2
Bijapur	95.9	71.3	38	..	1.11	—0.28
Belgaum	92.1	60.7	37	..	5.69	+3.75
Aurangabad	97.7	67.2	23	..	0.38	—0.82
Nizamabad (Indur)	101.4	68.5	43	..	0.14	—1.24
Hyderabad	94.5	68.0	46	..	2.29	+0.71
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.9	75.1	76	..	2.41	—0.92
Calicut	90.0	75.4	72	..	7.27	+0.17
Cochin	90.5	75.7	63	..	15.58	+6.24
Colombo	88.7	73.3	95	..	19.65	—4.63
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.2	66.7	86	..	13.74	+7.05
Bellary	97.5	66.5	67	..	2.72	+0.46
Cuddapah	98.1	69.5	79	..	5.44	+0.67
Madras	86.1	70.5	76	..	22.32	+2.23
Bangalore	89.1	58.4	83	..	2.71	—1.06
Coimbatore	93.1	69.2	84	..	7.12	+1.80
Trichinopoly	98.5	68.3	76	..	8.32	—0.52
Negapatam	87.5	77.4	72	..	37.86	+8.72

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The following Casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut R C Hind, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Morris, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut W C Perry, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut N Field, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J E Lowe, North Staffords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut S M S Church, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut J E M Evans, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut D Patton, Scottish Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut M Sharp, Londons.

DIED.

Captain H D Squirl Dawson, Horse Artillery.
Lieut W B Adams, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J R Barr, Durhams.
Lieut D Bennie, Yeomanry.
Lieut R B Dewsbury, Londons.
Second-Lieut F Hurst, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R G Lee, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H W Penrose, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain J W Webster, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut C R Witcher, Field Artillery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A G D Alderson, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut P F Kent, Flying Corps.
Lieut L W B Moore, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J S Carrothers, Inniskillings.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G Caulfeild, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J M De Lacey, West Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED NOW DROWNED.

Second-Lieut C H Cooper, Yorkshires.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut J W Eastwood, Sherwoods.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A E Chamberlain, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A Gillon, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E L Hall, Wiltshires.
Captain A Livings, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H J Mason, Manchesters.
Lieut C B Macfarlane, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J D Meikle, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut H A T Milward, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut F L Simpson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut R D Smith, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T A Smith, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R N Watkins, East Yorkshires.
Lieut E L White, Northern Cyclists Battalion.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A J Hadley, Labour Corps.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Mar. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m.; 10 a.m.; 2 p.m.; 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.883 Inches
Temperature of Air	79.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.2 "
Dew Point	73.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.827 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1 "
Minimum do.	74.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE,SE W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	89 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time:		Depth on datum		LOW WATER. Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time:		Depth on datum	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	4	m 2	4	26	2	4	m	8	24	17	4
		a 8	1a	25	2		a	8	29a	20	7
Tues.	5	m 2	36	25	5	5	m	9	7	17	10
		a 3	56a	24	8		a	9	17a	21	6
Wed.	6	m 3	18	24	8	6	m	10	7	18	3
		a 5	10a	24	4		a	11	0a	22	3
Thur.	7	m 4	30	24	0	7	m	11	33	18	6
		a 6	50a	24	7						
Fri.	8	m 6	13	23	10	8	m	1	32	21	9
		a 8	22a	25	7		a	1	9a	18	8
Sat.	9	m 7	52	24	7	9	m	2	36	20	6
		a 9	13a	26	9		a	2	21a	17	5
Sun.	10	m 9	5	26	10	10	m	3	22	19	0
		a 9	55a	27	11		a	3	15a	16	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
M	4 (Monday)	6h. 56m.	6h. 45m.
T	5 (Tuesday)	6h 56m.	6h. 46m.
W	6 (Wednesday)	6h 55m.	6h. 46m.
T	7 (Thursday)	6h 54m.	6h. 46m.
F	8 (Friday)	6h 53m.	6h. 47m.
S	9 (Saturday)	6h 52m.	6h. 47m.
S	10 (Sunday)	6h 52m.	6h. 47m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Mar. 1918.	6	6	13.6 a.m.
New Moon	"	13	1	22.4 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	7	0 4 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	9	2.8 p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 4th March, 1918, was 30.131 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

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5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,

Manager.

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No. 2 Coffee	.. ..	Rs. 3-6 "

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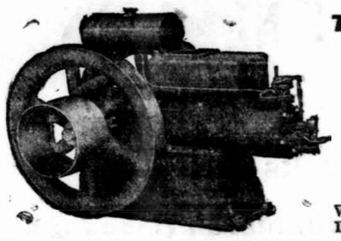

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